JANUARY 1955

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# CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

C41.38/3

THIS IS

## A New Publication

REPLACING

**Construction**

*Issued by the U. S. Department of Labor*

AND

**Construction and Building Materials**

*Issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce*

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# INTRODUCTION

Carlin Dee C40,10:

This is the first issue of *CONSTRUCTION REVIEW*, which consolidates the U. S. Labor Department's monthly periodical *CONSTRUCTION*, and *CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING MATERIALS*, formerly published by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The construction industry is a vital force in a sound, expanding economy. It occupies a central position in our Nation's economic structure and plays a prominent role in the maintenance of high levels of employment and production. Currently, it provides employment for 8 million workers--12 percent of the total labor force.

Between the covers of this new publication the reader will find virtually all the current Federal Government statistics which pertain to the construction industry, plus information from some nongovernmental sources. There will also be articles on specific aspects of construction, including interpretation of trends, outlook, and special studies.

The merger of the two periodicals is in line with the objective of the two Departments to improve public service. It is the continuing aim of the two agencies to make *CONSTRUCTION REVIEW* serve as a comprehensive and authoritative source of information for all those concerned with the important construction industry.

Sinclair Weeks,
Secretary of Commerce

James P. Mitchell,
Secretary of Labor

# CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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# At a Glance

NEW CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE IN 1954--A new record of $37.2 billion was established for construction activity in 1954, when dollar outlays exceeded the 1953 peak in each of the 12 months. The total value of new work put in place was 5 percent above the 1953 figure, and made 1954 the eighth consecutive year in which construction activity reached a new high. The increase over the year was virtually all on private work, and most of it occurred during the second half of 1954, chiefly because of the unusually high volume of private housing started in the fall.

HOUSING STARTS IN NOVEMBER--The 103,000 new nonfarm dwelling units started in November set a new record for the month. This figure was 26 percent above the November 1953 total and reflected an unusually small decline (3 percent) from the previous month. Housing starts commonly drop from 10 to 15 percent between October and November. Privately owned housing starts alone numbered 102,700 in November 1954. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this represented an annual rate of 1,385,000 units, greater than the rate for any month since the record-breaking summer of 1950.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN NOVEMBER--Housing financed by FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages comprised over 60 percent of all private units started in November. This was the highest ratio reported for any month since August 1950. The increase in Government-assisted housing starts has been much greater in VA than in FHA units, so that in May for the first time, VA-guaranteed housing exceeded the FHA-insured. The gap has been widening in recent months, and by November over a third of all private dwelling units started were VA-assisted, compared with a fourth begun under the FHA program.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN OCTOBER--October was the 5th successive month in which the number as well as the dollar value of nonfarm mortgage recordings reached a new record. At peak also in October was the dollar volume of mortgages originated by insurance companies, commercial banks, and miscellaneous types of lenders, such as real estate and bonding companies, and title and mortgage companies. Recordings amounted to over $18-1/2 billion for the first 10 months of 1954 --12 percent greater than the previous high for the same period, reached last year.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER--Of the $12.4 billion of building construction for which permits were issued during the first 9 months of 1954, four-fifths was for building in metropolitan areas, and three-fifths of this construction was to be built outside of the central cities. Location in the metropolitan fringe is more characteristic of residential, industrial, and store building than of the other types. Office, commercial garage, and institutional building are found chiefly in the central cities.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OCTOBER--Construction contracts awarded by all public agencies in October were valued at $717 million, about the same as in September, but 4 percent under the level of October 1953. Although public contracts for the first 10 months of 1954 were 6 percent below the total for the same period last year, the drop was entirely on federally owned construction, and principally for work on atomic energy facilities, for which some especially large commitments were made in 1953. Awards for Federal, State, and local highways were up slightly over the year, comparing the first 10 months. A sharp 45-percent drop in awards for State toll roads was more than offset by an increase in awards for all other types of road facilities.

# At a Glance

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN THE 37 EASTERN STATES IN NOVEMBER--Public and private construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, reached a new high for the month in November, and a new record for the 11-month period. Private awards in November accounted for all of the increase over November 1953.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN NOVEMBER--Construction costs in November showed little change from the previous month, as indicated by the Department of Commerce composite construction cost index. Following a mild upturn in July, costs have remained comparatively stable at about 123 percent of the 1947-49 average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN NOVEMBER--The wholesale price index for building materials rose fractionally in November to an alltime high of 121.9. This increase was mainly because of price rises for building wire (4 percent) and nonmetallic sheathed cable (3 percent). The index for lumber remained virtually unchanged as increases for Southern pine lumber and most other softwoods were almost offset by a decline of about 1.5 percent for Douglas fir.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER--Building materials production increased to a new alltime monthly high in October 1954, exceeding the previous peak reached in August 1950, as measured by the Commerce Department's building materials index of production. Lumber, cement, and softwood plywood recorded output gains during the month, more than offsetting declines in the production of brick, asphalt prepared roofing, and structural steel.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER--Employment on contractors' payrolls declined seasonally in November to 2,692,000, about 160,000 workers below the August peak, but 340,000 above the winter low point last January.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN OCTOBER--Average weekly earnings rose between September and October on all types of contract construction except highway work--the only activity in which the average workweek decreased over the month. Weekly hours averaged 37.4 on all types of contract construction this October, a half hour more than in September, but over an hour less than in October 1953, when average weekly hours matched the summer peak. Because of this extraordinary activity on contract work in October 1953, the average weekly earnings of $95.37 this past October was slightly exceeded by the year-ago figure, in spite of a rise in wage rates and average hourly earnings over the year.

APPRENTICE TRAINING IN THE BUILDING TRADES, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30--The nearly 89,000 apprentices in the building trades at the end of the third quarter of 1954 represented little change from the number a year earlier. This stability was evident among the electrical, painting and paperhanging, and the plumbing and pipefitter trades. However, there was a moderate decline over the year in apprenticeship on carpentry work (7 percent) and in the trowel trades (10 percent), and a rise in sheetmetal work (9 percent), continuing trends that were evident earlier in 1954.

# CONSTRUCTION IN 1954
## The Year in Review

New construction activity in 1954 established an annual record of $37.2 billion of work put in place, a 5-percent increase over the previous record of $35.3 billion set in 1953. This was the eighth consecutive year in which a steadily expanding dollar volume has resulted in a new yearly high.

New construction in 1954 accounted for a greater portion of the total output of the national economy as measured by the Gross National Product, than in any year since 1928, increasing from a 9.7-percent share in 1953 to about 10.4 percent in the year just ended. The continued high levels of construction served as an important buttress to general business activity in a year which experienced some declines elsewhere in the economy.

By and large, the factors influencing new construction activity in recent years were again present in 1954. These factors include: (1) a rising birthrate and a continuing high rate of population movement from city to suburb and from region to region; (2) a sustained high level of personal income; (3) a continuing trend toward homeownership, and a demand for larger and better homes; (4) the huge backlog of unfulfilled requirements for new highways, schools, sewer and water systems, hospitals, suburban stores, and other community facilities; (5) expansion to meet requirements for industrial, utility, and other facilities related to defense needs; (6) availability of capital funds to finance a large volume of construction at favorable rates; (7) an adequate supply of building materials; and (8) comparatively stable construction costs. Another important development last year was the easing of the credit provisions of the National Housing Act of 1954, which helped to stimulate home construction in the last half of the year.

**PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION**

Private construction played a dominant role in the continued expansion of the construction industry in 1954, with substantial gains recorded for residential, commercial, and religious building, and a sustained high level of utility plant expansion. Expenditures for private new construction last year increased 8 percent over 1953 to $25.7 billion.

In each of the past five years the dollar volume of private work has exceeded the level attained in the previous year. Outlays for private construction during the year brought the total expenditures for all types of new private projects during the first half of this decade to $115 billion. Although this represents the most active 5-year period for private construction in the Nation's history, exceeding the physical volume of private construction accomplished in the last half of the 1920's by 4 percent, it should be noted that the United States population has increased about 30 percent since 1930.

**HOUSING**

Private residential building increased for the third successive year, and at an accelerating rate. The 1954 increase of 13 percent over 1953 levels compares with a 7-percent advance in 1953 and a 1-percent increase in 1952 over their preceding years. Although the $13.5 billion of expenditure for private residential building last year is a new record, the 1950 outlay of $12.6 billion, because of lower construction costs, resulted in a larger number of dwelling units built than in 1954. Private residential activity accounted for 52 percent of total private construction in 1954, compared with 50 percent in each of the previous three years and 59 percent in 1950.

New nonfarm housing starts during 1954 totaled approximately 1,200,000, or 9 percent above 1953. Private housing accounted for over 98 percent of this total, with public housing showing a sharp reduction from 35,000 units in 1953 to about 20,000 in 1954.

Most of the increase over the 1953 homebuilding rate occurred in the last half of the year. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts averaged 1,116,000 through June 1954, while the average annual rate indicated for the July-December period was around 1,275,000 units. Total starts during October and November were at the highest level on record for these two months. Moreover, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts in November (the last month for which complete data were available) reached 1,385,000, higher than the projected annual rate for any month since mid-1950.

An increasing proportion of FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages has characterized new homebuilding in 1954. Government-assisted housing accounted for 60 percent of total private units started in November 1954. This is the largest percentage reported for any month since August 1950, with the proportion for most of the intervening months being about 40 percent. This increase in the volume of FHA and GI mortgages can be attributed in large part to plentiful mortgage money on easy terms and to the stimulation to new homebuilding supplied by the changes in FHA and VA credit provisions in the 1954 Housing Act.

## PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

There were increases for all classes of private nonresidential building in 1954, with the exception of industrial projects. The demand for new community facilities resulting from the heavy volume of new homebuilding and increased suburbanization, plus the pressure of long deferred needs, were important influences in boosting outlays for new stores, office buildings, churches, and school buildings to new high levels.

The rapid expansion in school enrollment has spurred private educational building as well as public; the unprecedented volume of new religious building results partly from increasing church attendance, currently estimated as about one-fourth greater than in 1950.

Even after adjustment for construction cost increases, the 1954 totals for school and church construction were the highest ever recorded. The physical volume of new commercial building, however, was well under the level of the late 1920's. Although private hospital building showed some increase last year, annual expenditures were under those reported in the 1950-52 period.

The decline in private industrial building in 1953 was continued in 1954, as the major programs for new defense facilities initiated in 1951 approached completion. However, the decline in the rate of contract awards for new manufacturing plant tended to level off during the year, as substantial new expansion commitments were reported, notably in the automotive, aircraft, food processing, nonferrous metals, and electrical machinery industries.

Public-utility expansion as a whole showed little change from the high 1953 level. Continued increases during 1954 in petroleum pipeline and electrical plant construction were offset by declines in railroad construction and gas utilities expansion. The amount of new construction on farms in 1954 was down for the second successive year.

## PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

Public construction outlays last year, at $11.5 billion, were slightly above the previous high set in 1953, with a substantial reduction in direct Federal construction being fully offset by a continued rise in new State and local government work. Following the sharp expansion in work at government industrial plants and military installations which occurred in 1951 and 1952, construction activity by the Federal Government tapered off at a fairly high level in 1953, but in 1954 was down 17 percent to $3.4 billion. State and local governments, on the other hand, spent more for new facilities in 1954 than in any previous year. In the last 3 years construction activity in this sector has shown an accelerating rate of increase. These differential trends are shown in the following annual new construction figures:

| Year | *Billions of dollars* | | *Percent change over previous year* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State and local ownership* | *Federal ownership* | *State and local ownership* | *Federal ownership* |
| 1950 | 5.4 | 1.6 | + 9 | + 9 |
| 1951 | 6.4 | 3.0 | +20 | +84 |
| 1952 | 6.7 | 4.2 | + 4 | +40 |
| 1953 | 7.2 | 4.2 | + 8 | - 1 |
| 1954 | 8.1 | 3.4 | +11 | -17 |

The value of new public school construction put in place increased from $1.7 billion in 1953 to a new record of $2.1 billion in 1954, responding to the growing shortage of school facilities created by a rapidly growing school population, obsolescence, deferred construction, and substantial shifts in population. Outlays for new public school plant during the first five years of the 1950's amounted to over $8 billion. This represented about as much school building put in place (calculated after adjustment for construction cost changes) as was accomplished in the 15-year period prior to 1950, and was one-half more than the physical volume indicated in 1925-29, the second highest 5-year period for school building.

Highway construction increased 11 percent in 1954 to $3.5 billion, also a record achievement both in terms of dollars spent and physical volume. Most of the advance over 1953 for highway work reflected a sharp rise in toll-facility construction with only moderate increases reported for other independent State work, for Federal-aid projects, and county and city roads and streets. Sewer and water facility construction in 1954 was valued at $975 million, 13 percent more than during the previous peak year, 1953.

In addition to a decline in direct defense construction in 1954, Federal outlays were down for conservation and development projects and veterans' hospital construction.

## CONTRACT AWARDS

The first 11 months of 1954 show a greater construction contract volume than was shown in the complete 12-month tally for 1953, the previous peak construction contract year. Reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, covering the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, show that the value of private and public construction contracts in 1954 through November amounted to $17.9 billion for these States, as compared with $16.1 billion for the same period in the previous year.

Contract award levels reached new peaks in 1954 for most types of nonresidential building. Educational building showed a greater dollar volume of awards than any other nonresidential building category, expanding by one-fifth over January-November 1953 to total $1.9 billion. Substantial increases over 1953 were also reported for religious, commercial, and hospital building awards. Contracts awarded for new manufacturing construction, however, were under the 1953 level. Residential building contracts in 1954 through November reached an alltime high of $7.7 billion for the period, a 28-percent gain over the first 11 months of 1953.

Contracts awarded by all government agencies (Federal, State, and local) in 1954 through October were 6 percent under the comparable 1953 volume to total $6.8 billion. A sharp decline in Federal awards, particularly for military construction and atomic plant expansion, more than offset an increase in State and local government contracts. The $1.2 billion of Federal construction contracts awarded during the first 10 months of 1954 represented a 41-percent drop from January-October 1953. Awards for State and locally owned projects increased 7 percent over the same period to a record of $5.6 billion.

The relatively sharper decline in the contract-award rate for Federal construction as compared with work put in place on Federal projects during 1954 foreshadows further declines in activity next year.

## BUILDING ACTIVITY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Statistics from a new series on building permit activity for January-September 1954 provide the first information for gaging the degree of concentration in large metropolitan places, and the extent of suburban activity for more than a dozen different kinds of building construction. Heretofore, the available data on building outside of cities were limited to volume and types of new housing started. Analysis of this new statistical series suggests that the present tendency is to locate most building within metropolitan areas, that is, either within the large cities proper or within commuting distance.

Of the nearly $11 billion of building construction for which permits were issued during the first 8 months of 1954, four-fifths was for building within the metropolitan segment of the country, and one-fifth was for nonmetropolitan-area activity.

Within the metropolitan segment, there is a pronounced trend toward suburban living, which is well illustrated by the permit-valuation figures for the first 8 months of 1954. Over three-fifths of the metropolitan total for the entire country was for building outside of central cities. Construction of private dwellings, with development of community facilities and shopping centers to service new neighborhoods, and

decentralization of industrial plants, gave the greatest boost to suburban building. During January-August 1954, permit valuations for single-family houses, which comprised well over half of the total for all building construction combined, were divided 25 percent in the central cities and 75 percent outside the central cities, within metropolitan areas.

**BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION**

Building materials output in 1954 did not vary much from the high level achieved in 1953. No substantial advances nor declines from last year in the production of any material are in evidence. In those cases where mid-year weaknesses showed up, as in lumber and softwood plywood because of a prolonged strike in the Douglas fir industry, recovery in the later months of the year should bring annual production up to about last year's level. With output of some of the major materials slightly under the volume needed to satisfy construction requirements in 1954, stocks were drawn on, and generally were at a somewhat lower level at the year's end than in late 1953.

Portland cement production continued strong, approximately 4 to 6 million barrels greater than last year. Both the production and consumption of clay construction products were either at or slightly higher than 1953 levels.

Final reports are likely to show that fabricated structural steel shipments in 1954 exceeded the 1953 volume and established a record second only to that in 1929. Steel rails and line-pipe shipments, however, continued to show weakness compared with the previous year. With increases of 4 and 6 percent respectively, as compared with 1953, shipments of cast-iron-pressure and soil pipe were elements of strength in the iron and steel products category.

**EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS**

During most of 1954, employment in construction has been at extremely high levels. This represented a continuation of the strength shown by the industry during the second half of 1953, when the number of workers on contractors' payrolls was at an alltime high, exceeding even the 1952 peaks. The number of workers on construction contractors' payrolls moved upward rapidly during the spring months to set new records between March and May. Over the summer months, seasonal gains were recorded as employment was maintained at the high levels prevailing in the past few years.

During most of the year, employment in the nonbuilding segment of the industry, which includes engineering projects such as highways, streets, and bridges, has shown consistent gains over 1953 levels and in mid-summer and early fall was at record levels. In the building construction segment of the industry, which comprises about 80 percent of contract construction employment, 1954 employment has been virtually the same as in the corresponding months of 1953.

Average weekly earnings of workers in contract construction during the first 9 months of 1954 were above the levels of the previous year. An alltime high of $96.14 a week was reached in August, with a subsequent decline to $93.84 in September. Average hourly earnings in August and September 1954 were at a new high level of $2.55. Increased earnings during the year apparently resulted chiefly from higher wage rates, rather than gains in overtime pay.

According to a quarterly survey of 7 major building trades in 85 cities, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, construction union wage scales advanced an average of 10 cents an hour during the first 9 months of 1954. This represented an increase of 3.2 percent for all trades combined. Following the usual pattern of wage movements in the industry, most of the current year's advance was recorded in the second quarter of the year.

Hours of work in the nonbuilding types of construction have been, over the course of 1954, slightly but consistently, higher than a year earlier. The average for July, at 42.3 hours, established a record for the month. The workweek of employees of building contractors, at about 37.0 hours in mid-year, was slightly below that of a year earlier. Because of the greater importance of building construction employment, total man-hours worked in contract construction during the first ten months of 1954 have been slightly below the levels of a year ago.

Preliminary information for 1954 indicates that the level of strike activity in the construction industry was well below 1953. In the first 11 months of the year, there were only 6 strikes involving 10,000 or more workers in the construction trades, as compared with 10 in the year 1953 and 11 in 1952. These major stoppages also involved fewer workers and man-days idle than did the major stoppages occurring in 1952 and 1953. The number of workers involved in these construction strikes was about 100,000 in 1954, 210,000 in 1953 and 275,000 in 1952.

## CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Construction costs during 1954 were relatively stable. Some wage increases and upward adjustment of building-material prices toward the latter part of the year appear to have been largely offset by factors such as improved techniques and increased competition. The Department of Commerce composite cost index for 1954 indicates, on the average, an increase of less than 1 percent in costs as compared with 1953.

The wholesale price index for building materials in 1954 showed a gradual upturn after July 1954, reaching an alltime high of 121.9 percent in November as compared with the 1947-49 average. The rise was particularly marked in the prices reported for lumber, structural steel and cement products.

Structural steel prices increased 3 percent in July principally as an aftermath of a new wage settlement in the steel industry, while an upward adjustment in cement prices was reported in a number of cities during the same month. Lumber prices, which had been declining slowly since mid-1953, increased 3 percent in July, largely due to shortages resulting from strikes in the industry. Lumber prices continued to edge upward in September and October. As a result of the midyear increase in steel prices, metal building prices increased by nearly 4 percent. Plumbing and heating equipment did not share in this increase as the high inventories at the beginning of the year had a depressing effect on prices. Asphalt roofing was one of the few materials which recorded a price decline in 1954. A competitive situation developed in this highly standardized product, resulting in a decline of 15 percent from March to June. About four-fifths of this decline has now been recovered.

# PART I— CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE

**Table 1.--New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction**

| Type of construction | Value *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | Percent change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | 1953 | 1953 | 1954 | Dec. 1954 from-- | | Year |
| | Dec. | Nov. | Dec. | Total | Total | Dec. 1954 | Dec. 1953 | 1953 to 1954 |
| TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION | 2,985 | 3,285 | 2,712 | 35,256 | 37,170 | - 9 | + 10 | + 5 |
| PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION | 2,202 | 2,347 | 1,917 | 23,877 | 25,720 | - 6 | + 15 | + 8 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 1,214 | 1,292 | 951 | 11,930 | 13,450 | - 6 | + 28 | + 13 |
| New dwelling units | 1,115 | 1,175 | 850 | 10,555 | 12,035 | - 5 | + 31 | + 14 |
| Additions and alterations | 77 | 95 | 78 | 1,108 | 1,119 | - 19 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 22 | 22 | 23 | 267 | 296 | 0 | - 4 | + 11 |
| Nonresidential building | 534 | 551 | 507 | 5,680 | 6,189 | - 3 | + 5 | + 9 |
| Industrial | 172 | 169 | 177 | 2,229 | 2,011 | + 2 | - 3 | - 10 |
| Commercial | 186 | 200 | 182 | 1,791 | 2,182 | - 7 | + 2 | + 22 |
| Warehouses, office and loft buildings | 88 | 94 | 79 | 739 | 964 | - 6 | + 11 | + 30 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages | 98 | 106 | 103 | 1,052 | 1,218 | - 8 | - 5 | + 16 |
| Other nonresidential building | 176 | 182 | 148 | 1,660 | 1,996 | - 3 | + 19 | + 20 |
| Religious | 57 | 59 | 45 | 472 | 588 | - 3 | + 27 | + 25 |
| Educational | 51 | 53 | 40 | 426 | 560 | - 4 | + 28 | + 31 |
| Hospital and institutional | 28 | 29 | 26 | 317 | 335 | - 3 | + 8 | + 6 |
| Social and recreational | 15 | 17 | 16 | 163 | 210 | - 12 | - 6 | + 29 |
| Miscellaneous | 25 | 24 | 21 | 282 | 303 | + 4 | + 19 | + 7 |
| Farm construction | 93 | 106 | 103 | 1,731 | 1,560 | - 12 | - 10 | - 10 |
| Public utility | 349 | 386 | 347 | 4,416 | 4,400 | - 10 | + 1 | (1) |
| Railroad | 29 | 34 | 36 | 442 | 375 | - 15 | - 19 | - 15 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 49 | 53 | 48 | 615 | 625 | - 8 | + 2 | + 2 |
| Other public utility | 271 | 299 | 263 | 3,359 | 3,400 | - 9 | + 3 | + 1 |
| All other private | 12 | 12 | 9 | 120 | 121 | 0 | + 33 | + 1 |
| PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION | 783 | 938 | 795 | 11,379 | 11,450 | - 17 | - 2 | + 1 |
| Residential building | 22 | 23 | 39 | 556 | 345 | - 4 | - 44 | - 38 |
| Nonresidential building | 339 | 358 | 350 | 3,352 | 4,535 | - 5 | - 3 | + 4 |
| Industrial | 100 | 103 | 136 | 1,771 | 1,500 | - 3 | - 26 | - 15 |
| Educational | 174 | 179 | 152 | 1,728 | 2,065 | - 3 | + 14 | + 20 |
| Hospital and institutional | 24 | 27 | 23 | 353 | 350 | - 11 | + 4 | - 1 |
| Other nonresidential building | 41 | 49 | 39 | 500 | 620 | - 16 | + 5 | + 24 |
| Military facilities | 83 | 90 | 78 | 1,307 | 1,010 | - 8 | + 6 | - 23 |
| Highway | 185 | 300 | 174 | 3,165 | 3,525 | - 38 | + 6 | + 11 |
| Sewer and water | 77 | 84 | 71 | 861 | 975 | - 8 | + 8 | + 13 |
| Public service enterprises | 12 | 14 | 13 | 201 | 200 | - 14 | - 8 | (1) |
| Conservation and development | 55 | 59 | 61 | 830 | 710 | - 7 | - 10 | - 14 |
| All other public | 10 | 10 | 9 | 107 | 150 | 0 | + 11 | + 40 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.
[1] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: For all the series shown in Construction Review, data for the latest months and the most recent year are subject to revision.

**Table 2.--New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction**

*(Millions of dollars)*

| Type of construction | 1953 | 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| **TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION** | 2,712 | 2,444 | 2,346 | 2,567 | 2,813 | 3,114 | 3,364 | 3,522 | 3,637 | 3,614 | 3,479 | 3,285 | 2,985 |
| **PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION** | 1,917 | 1,710 | 1,637 | 1,779 | 1,927 | 2,122 | 2,278 | 2,392 | 2,459 | 2,457 | 2,410 | 2,347 | 2,202 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 951 | 816 | 758 | 863 | 980 | 1,107 | 1,193 | 1,267 | 1,313 | 1,326 | 1,321 | 1,292 | 1,214 |
| New dwelling units | 850 | 730 | 675 | 770 | 860 | 970 | 1,050 | 1,125 | 1,175 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,175 | 1,115 |
| Additions and alterations | 78 | 63 | 61 | 71 | 96 | 111 | 114 | 113 | 110 | 106 | 102 | 95 | 77 |
| Nonhousekeeping | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| Nonresidential building | 507 | 486 | 474 | 469 | 464 | 490 | 528 | 549 | 552 | 551 | 541 | 551 | 534 |
| Industrial | 177 | 179 | 176 | 173 | 169 | 165 | 164 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 163 | 169 | 172 |
| Commercial | 182 | 164 | 157 | 154 | 151 | 167 | 189 | 203 | 207 | 207 | 197 | 200 | 186 |
| Warehouses, office and loft buildings | 79 | 75 | 73 | 70 | 69 | 72 | 76 | 81 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 94 | 88 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages | 103 | 89 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 95 | 113 | 122 | 119 | 118 | 108 | 106 | 98 |
| Other nonresidential bldg. | 148 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 144 | 158 | 175 | 185 | 185 | 184 | 181 | 182 | 176 |
| Religious | 45 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 46 | 51 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 57 |
| Educational | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 51 |
| Hospital & institutional | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| Social and recreational | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Miscellaneous | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Farm construction | 103 | 102 | 106 | 114 | 127 | 145 | 157 | 164 | 167 | 153 | 126 | 106 | 93 |
| Public utility | 347 | 299 | 292 | 326 | 348 | 371 | 389 | 400 | 415 | 415 | 410 | 386 | 349 |
| Railroad | 36 | 27 | 25 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 29 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 48 | 46 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 53 | 49 |
| Other public utility | 263 | 226 | 222 | 245 | 265 | 286 | 303 | 314 | 326 | 325 | 318 | 299 | 271 |
| All other private | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| **PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION** | 795 | 734 | 709 | 788 | 886 | 992 | 1,086 | 1,130 | 1,178 | 1,157 | 1,069 | 938 | 783 |
| Residential building | 39 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 |
| Nonresidential building | 350 | 354 | 345 | 365 | 377 | 387 | 397 | 409 | 423 | 403 | 378 | 358 | 339 |
| Industrial | 136 | 145 | 138 | 140 | 138 | 132 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 109 | 105 | 103 | 100 |
| Educational | 152 | 150 | 150 | 158 | 165 | 172 | 176 | 181 | 187 | 189 | 184 | 179 | 174 |
| Hospital and institutional | 23 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 24 |
| Other nonresidential bldg. | 39 | 36 | 34 | 41 | 44 | 50 | 57 | 65 | 71 | 73 | 59 | 49 | 41 |
| Military facilities | 78 | 73 | 69 | 75 | 79 | 78 | 89 | 89 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 90 | 83 |
| Highway | 174 | 130 | 125 | 160 | 230 | 320 | 385 | 415 | 440 | 445 | 390 | 300 | 185 |
| Sewer and water | 71 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 84 | 88 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 84 | 77 |
| Public service enterprises | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 12 |
| Conservation and development | 61 | 50 | 45 | 52 | 60 | 64 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 55 |
| All other public | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

**COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS**

*NORTHEAST*

1. *New England*
   Connecticut
   Maine
   Massachusetts
   New Hampshire
   Rhode Island
   Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   New Jersey
   New York
   Pennsylvania

*NORTH CENTRAL*

3. *E. N. Central*
   Illinois
   Indiana
   Michigan
   Ohio
   Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   Iowa
   Kansas
   Minnesota
   Missouri
   Nebraska
   North Dakota
   South Dakota
   Wisconsin

*SOUTH*

5. *S. Atlantic*
   Delaware
   Dist. of Col.
   Florida
   Georgia
   Maryland
   N. Carolina
   S. Carolina
   Virginia
   W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   Alabama
   Kentucky
   Mississippi
   Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   Arkansas
   Louisiana
   Oklahoma
   Texas

*WEST*

8. *Mountain*
   Arizona
   Colorado
   Idaho
   Montana
   New Mexico
   Nevada
9. *Pacific*
   California
   Oregon
   Washington

**NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950**

*NORTHEAST*—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

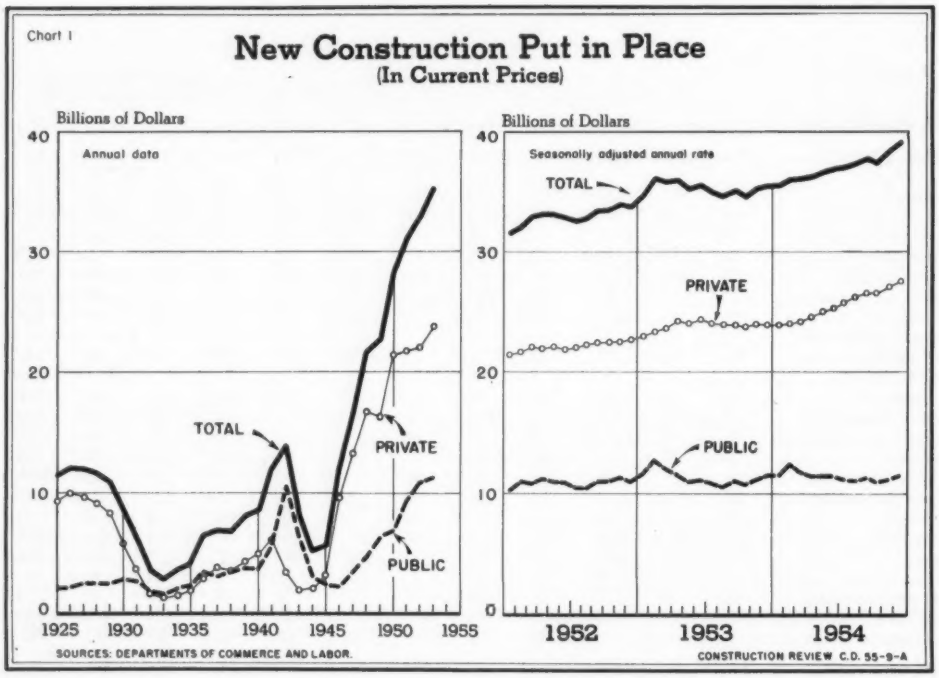



**Table 3.--New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction**

*(Millions of dollars)*

| Type of construction | Seasonally adjusted annual rate | | | | | | | Annual total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | | | | | | | |
| | Dec. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1953 | 1954 |
| **TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION** | 35,460 | 37,128 | 37,740 | 37,884 | 37,260 | 38,304 | 39,144 | 35,256 | 37,170 |
| **PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION** | 23,904 | 26,076 | 26,628 | 26,808 | 26,652 | 27,108 | 27,504 | 23,877 | 25,720 |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 11,772 | 13,800 | 14,304 | 14,568 | 14,520 | 14,736 | 15,144 | 11,930 | 13,450 |
| Nonresidential building | 5,976 | 6,204 | 6,252 | 6,180 | 6,072 | 6,312 | 6,288 | 5,680 | 6,189 |
| Industrial | 1,968 | 2,004 | 1,968 | 1,872 | 1,824 | 1,872 | 1,908 | 2,229 | 2,011 |
| Commercial | 2,256 | 2,088 | 2,244 | 2,292 | 2,256 | 2,316 | 2,268 | 1,791 | 2,182 |
| Warehouses, office and loft buildings | 972 | 888 | 972 | 984 | 1,008 | 1,068 | 1,068 | 739 | 964 |
| Stores, restaurants, and garages | 1,284 | 1,200 | 1,272 | 1,308 | 1,248 | 1,248 | 1,200 | 1,052 | 1,218 |
| Other nonresidential building | 1,752 | 2,112 | 2,040 | 2,016 | 1,992 | 2,124 | 2,112 | 1,660 | 1,996 |
| Farm construction | 1,644 | 1,548 | 1,536 | 1,524 | 1,512 | 1,500 | 1,488 | 1,731 | 1,560 |
| Public utility | 4,392 | 4,404 | 4,404 | 4,404 | 4,404 | 4,416 | 4,416 | 4,416 | 4,400 |
| All other private | 120 | 120 | 132 | 132 | 144 | 144 | 168 | 120 | 121 |
| **PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION** | 11,556 | 11,052 | 11,112 | 11,076 | 10,608 | 11,196 | 11,640 | 11,379 | 11,450 |
| Residential building | 480 | 288 | 276 | 276 | 276 | 264 | 276 | 556 | 345 |
| Nonresidential building | 4,704 | 4,368 | 4,476 | 4,380 | 4,224 | 4,512 | 4,560 | 4,352 | 4,535 |
| Military facilities | 828 | 960 | 924 | 900 | 900 | 960 | 1,080 | 1,307 | 1,010 |
| Highway | 3,468 | 3,504 | 3,456 | 3,588 | 3,288 | 3,456 | 3,660 | 3,165 | 3,525 |
| Sewer and water | 960 | 864 | 948 | 960 | 948 | 1,044 | 1,032 | 861 | 975 |
| Public services enterprises | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 192 | 180 | 201 | 200 |
| Conservation and development | 768 | 708 | 672 | 636 | 636 | 648 | 708 | 830 | 710 |
| All other public | 144 | 156 | 156 | 132 | 132 | 120 | 144 | 107 | 150 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Table 4.--New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

*(Millions of dollars)*

| Type of construction | 1954 | | 1953 | First 11 months | | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | 1954 | 1953 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
| **TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION** | **2,672** | **2,840** | **2,470** | **28,024** | **26,721** | **22,177** | **26,608** | **26,988** | **27,662** | **28,927** |
| **PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION** | **1,885** | **1,934** | **1,680** | **19,042** | **17,891** | **15,956** | **19,885** | **18,677** | **18,428** | **19,442** |
| Residential building (nonfarm) | 1,068 | 1,092 | 851 | 10,173 | 9,056 | 8,128 | 11,634 | 9,457 | 9,311 | 9,840 |
| Nonresidential building | 440 | 433 | 423 | 4,563 | 4,236 | 3,124 | 3,566 | 4,494 | 4,211 | 4,646 |
| Farm construction | 90 | 106 | 101 | 1,252 | 1,396 | 1,479 | 1,583 | 1,616 | 1,643 | 1,484 |
| Public utility | 278 | 294 | 298 | 2,973 | 3,118 | 3,151 | 3,001 | 3,056 | 3,194 | 3,380 |
| All other private | 9 | 9 | 7 | 81 | 85 | 74 | 101 | 54 | 69 | 92 |
| **PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION** | **787** | **906** | **790** | **8,982** | **8,830** | **6,221** | **6,723** | **8,311** | **9,234** | **9,485** |
| Residential building | 19 | 21 | 35 | 270 | 427 | 353 | 321 | 512 | 550 | 459 |
| Nonresidential building | 283 | 299 | 283 | 3,353 | 3,253 | 1,990 | 2,237 | 3,050 | 3,465 | 3,533 |
| Military facilities | 76 | 81 | 81 | 784 | 1,038 | 134 | 171 | 788 | 1,195 | 1,104 |
| Highway | 288 | 375 | 263 | 3,193 | 2,695 | 2,128 | 2,367 | 2,349 | 2,489 | 2,856 |
| Sewer and water | 61 | 63 | 57 | 662 | 610 | 586 | 590 | 655 | 639 | 664 |
| Public service enterprises | 10 | 13 | 13 | 132 | 138 | 190 | 164 | 168 | 148 | 147 |
| Conservation and development | 43 | 45 | 50 | 484 | 593 | 750 | 786 | 721 | 694 | 639 |
| All other public | 7 | 9 | 8 | 104 | 76 | 90 | 87 | 68 | 54 | 83 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Chart 2

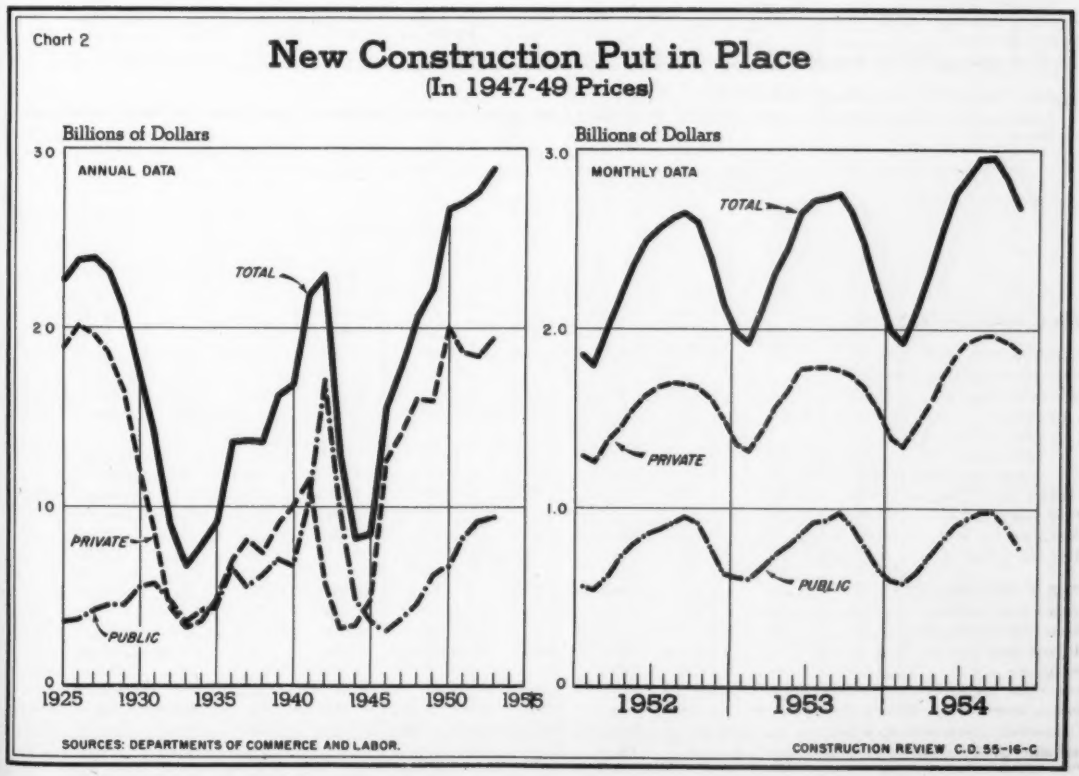


Table 5.--New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

| Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction | Value (in millions of dollars) | | | | | | | | Percent change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | | | | | Year | | Dec. 1954 from-- | | Year |
| | Dec. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 1953 | 1954 | Dec. 1953 | Nov. 1954 | 1953 to 1954 |
| **TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION** | 795 | 1,178 | 1,157 | 1,069 | 938 | 783 | 11,379 | 11,450 | - 2 | -17 | + 1 |
| Federal funds | 330 | 401 | 381 | 351 | 323 | 283 | 4,853 | 4,129 | -14 | -12 | -15 |
| Direct Federal | 288 | 316 | 295 | 281 | 265 | 246 | 4,153 | 3,423 | -15 | - 7 | -18 |
| Federal grants-in-aid [1] | 42 | 85 | 86 | 70 | 58 | 37 | 700 | 706 | -12 | -36 | + 1 |
| State and local funds | 465 | 777 | 776 | 718 | 615 | 500 | 6,526 | 7,321 | + 8 | -19 | +12 |
| **FEDERALLY OWNED** | 288 | 316 | 295 | 281 | 265 | 246 | 4,153 | 3,423 | -15 | - 7 | -18 |
| Residential building | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 | -76 |
| Nonresidential building | 145 | 148 | 127 | 114 | 110 | 104 | 1,927 | 1,625 | -28 | - 5 | -16 |
| Industrial | 136 | 130 | 109 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 1,771 | 1,500 | -26 | - 3 | -15 |
| Educational | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | -100 | 0 |
| Hospital | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 66 | 32 | -50 | 0 | -52 |
| Other nonresidential | 5 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 81 | 84 | -60 | -50 | + 4 |
| Military facilities | 78 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 90 | 83 | 1,307 | 1,010 | + 6 | - 8 | -23 |
| Highway | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 61 | 67 | 0 | -33 | +10 |
| Conservation and development | 61 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 55 | 830 | 710 | -10 | - 7 | -14 |
| All other federally owned | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | -14 |
| **STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED** | 507 | 862 | 862 | 788 | 673 | 537 | 7,226 | 8,027 | + 6 | -20 | +11 |
| Residential building | 39 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 535 | 340 | -44 | - 4 | -36 |
| Nonresidential building | 205 | 275 | 276 | 264 | 248 | 235 | 2,425 | 2,910 | +15 | - 5 | +20 |
| Educational | 152 | 186 | 188 | 183 | 178 | 174 | 1,719 | 2,056 | +14 | + 2 | +20 |
| Hospital | 19 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 287 | 318 | +16 | -12 | +11 |
| Other nonresidential | 34 | 56 | 58 | 53 | 45 | 39 | 419 | 536 | +15 | -13 | +28 |
| Highway | 170 | 432 | 437 | 383 | 294 | 181 | 3,104 | 3,458 | + 6 | -38 | +11 |
| Sewer and water | 71 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 84 | 77 | 861 | 975 | + 8 | - 8 | +13 |
| All other State and locally owned | 22 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 301 | 344 | 0 | - 8 | +14 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

[1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities.

## PART II — NEW HOUSING

Table 6.--New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

| Period | Total | Ownership | | Location[1] | | Type of structure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Private | Public | Metro-politan | Non-metro-politan | 1-family houses | Units in 2-or-more family structures | | |
| | | | | | | | All | 2-4 family | 5-or-more family |
| | NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | |
| Year: 1946 | 670.5 | 662.5 | 8.0 | ([2]) | ([2]) | 590.0 | 80.5 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1947 | 849.0 | 845.6 | 3.4 | ([2]) | ([2]) | 740.2 | 108.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1948 | 931.6 | 913.5 | 18.1 | ([2]) | ([2]) | 766.6 | 165.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1949 | 1,025.1 | 988.8 | 36.3 | ([2]) | ([2]) | 794.3 | 230.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1950 | 1,396.0 | 1,352.2 | 43.8 | 1,021.6 | 374.4 | 1,154.1 | 241.9 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1951 | 1,091.3 | 1,020.1 | 71.2 | 776.8 | 314.5 | 900.1 | 191.2 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1952 | 1,127.0 | 1,068.5 | 58.5 | 794.9 | 332.1 | 942.5 | 184.5 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| 1953 | 1,103.8 | 1,068.3 | 35.5 | 803.5 | 300.3 | 937.8 | 166.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| First 11 months, 1953 | 1,038.0 | 1,003.8 | 34.2 | 753.6 | 284.4 | 884.0 | 154.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) |
| First 11 months, 1954 | 1,122.8 | 1,105.0 | 17.8 | 829.5 | 293.3 | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) |
| 1953: November | 81.5 | 79.9 | 1.6 | 59.5 | 22.0 | 70.3 | 11.2 | (3) | (3) |
| December | 65.8 | 64.5 | 1.3 | 49.9 | 15.9 | 53.8 | 12.0 | (3) | (3) |
| 1954: January | 66.4 | 65.1 | 1.3 | 49.7 | 16.7 | 53.1 | 13.3 | 3.9 | 9.4 |
| February | 75.2 | 73.9 | 1.3 | 53.5 | 21.7 | 64.7 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 7.0 |
| March | 95.2 | 93.2 | 2.0 | 71.1 | 24.1 | 83.2 | 12.0 | 4.1 | 7.9 |
| April | 107.7 | 106.5 | 1.2 | 79.4 | 28.3 | 96.1 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
| May | 108.5 | 107.4 | 1.1 | 77.1 | 31.4 | 97.7 | 10.8 | 4.2 | 6.6 |
| June | 116.5 | 112.6 | 3.9 | 87.5 | 29.0 | 102.0 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 10.2 |
| July | 116.0 | 112.9 | 3.1 | 87.5 | 28.5 | 101.6 | 14.4 | 4.4 | 10.0 |
| August | 114.3 | 113.0 | 1.3 | 82.6 | 31.7 | 103.0 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| September | 114.0 | 111.9 | 2.1 | 83.0 | 31.0 | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) |
| October | 106.0 | 105.8 | .2 | 80.6 | 25.4 | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) |
| November | 103.0 | 102.7 | .3 | 77.5 | 25.5 | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) | ([4]) |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | |
| First 11 months, 1953-54 | + 8.2 | +10.1 | -48.0 | +10.1 | + 3.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| October-November, 1954 | - 2.8 | - 2.9 | +50.0 | - 3.8 | + .4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| November 1953-November 1954 | +26.4 | +28.5 | -81.2 | +30.3 | +15.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | |
| Year: 1946 | 100 | 98.8 | 1.2 | -- | -- | 88.0 | 12.0 | -- | -- |
| 1947 | 100 | 99.6 | .4 | -- | -- | 87.2 | 12.8 | -- | -- |
| 1948 | 100 | 98.1 | 1.9 | -- | -- | 82.3 | 17.7 | -- | -- |
| 1949 | 100 | 96.5 | 3.5 | -- | -- | 77.5 | 22.5 | -- | -- |
| 1950 | 100 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 82.7 | 17.3 | -- | -- |
| 1951 | 100 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 71.2 | 28.8 | 82.5 | 17.5 | -- | -- |
| 1952 | 100 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 83.6 | 16.4 | -- | -- |
| 1953 | 100 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 85.0 | 15.0 | | |
| First 11 months, 1953 | 100 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 85.2 | 14.8 | -- | -- |
| First 11 months, 1954 | 100 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 73.9 | 26.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1953: November | 100 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 86.3 | 13.7 | -- | -- |
| December | 100 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 81.8 | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| 1954: January | 100 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 74.8 | 25.2 | 80.2 | 20.0 | 5.9 | 14.1 |
| February | 100 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 4.7 | 9.3 |
| March | 100 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 8.3 |
| April | 100 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 89.3 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 6.5 |
| May | 100 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 6.1 |
| June | 100 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 75.1 | 24.9 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 8.7 |
| July | 100 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 75.4 | 24.6 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 3.8 | 8.6 |
| August | 100 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 90.1 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 6.0 |
| September | 100 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 72.8 | 27.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| October | 100 | 99.8 | .2 | 76.0 | 24.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| November | 100 | 99.7 | .3 | 75.2 | 24.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 are available upon request. [2] Annual data not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. [3] Data not available before January 1954. Tabulations, showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-53 are available upon request. [4] Not available.

Table 7.--New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

| Year | Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1946..... | 598 | 661 | 752 | 693 | 677 | 655 | 645 | 663 | 634 | 658 | 643 | 646 |
| 1947..... | 619 | 667 | 679 | 694 | 735 | 803 | 854 | 923 | 1,029 | 1,089 | 1,064 | 962 |
| 1948..... | 851 | 762 | 925 | 1,015 | 1,000 | 1,008 | 986 | 912 | 886 | 838 | 827 | 812 |
| 1949..... | 751 | 745 | 792 | 879 | 920 | 950 | 976 | 1,035 | 1,108 | 1,187 | 1,259 | 1,266 |
| 1950..... | 1,262 | 1,283 | 1,406 | 1,358 | 1,469 | 1,496 | 1,471 | 1,476 | 1,278 | 1,174 | 1,115 | 1,292 |
| 1951..... | 1,333 | 1,192 | 1,093 | 955 | 984 | 942 | 914 | 946 | 1,049 | 1,036 | 973 | 978 |
| 1952..... | 996 | 1,158 | 1,104 | 1,003 | 1,018 | 1,011 | 1,064 | 1,044 | 1,092 | 1,156 | 1,110 | 1,111 |
| 1953..... | 1,106 | 1,150 | 1,165 | 1,111 | 1,065 | 1,064 | 1,015 | 988 | 1,014 | 1,050 | 1,077 | 1,060 |
| 1954..... | 1,056 | 1,152 | 1,130 | 1,102 | 1,083 | 1,175 | 1,188 | 1,211 | 1,232 | 1,233 | 1,385 | (1) |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Not available.

Chart 3

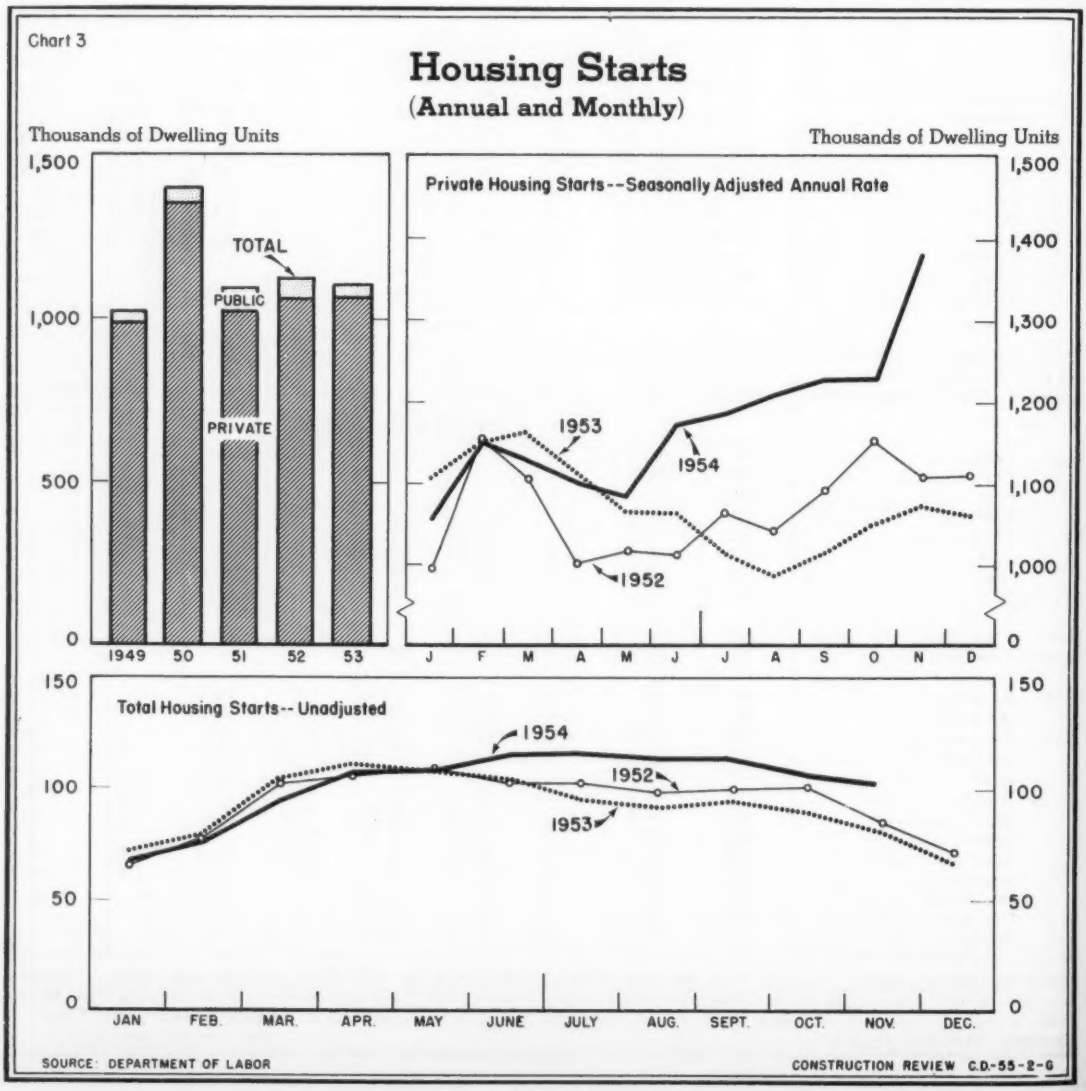


Table 8.--New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | $5,250 | $5,400 | $5,850 | $5,575 | $5,475 | $5,425 | $5,375 | $5,450 | $5,450 | $5,625 | $5,675 | $5,575 | $5,525 |
| 1947 | 5,700 | 5,825 | 6,150 | 6,275 | 6,250 | 6,450 | 6,725 | 6,950 | 7,025 | 7,275 | 7,525 | 7,650 | 6,750 |
| 1948 | 7,250 | 7,450 | 7,550 | 7,775 | 7,950 | 8,050 | 8,050 | 8,100 | 7,900 | 7,825 | 7,900 | 7,900 | 7,850 |
| 1949 | 7,650 | 7,525 | 7,450 | 7,500 | 7,650 | 7,675 | 7,525 | 7,650 | 7,725 | 7,675 | 7,675 | 7,625 | 7,625 |
| 1950 | 7,625 | 7,850 | 8,225 | 8,450 | 8,450 | 8,750 | 8,875 | 9,125 | 8,900 | 9,200 | 9,075 | 9,200 | 8,675 |
| 1951 | 9,100 | 9,250 | 9,175 | 9,325 | 9,475 | 9,475 | 9,400 | 9,300 | 9,450 | 9,225 | 9,250 | 9,125 | 9,300 |
| 1952 | 9,050 | 9,275 | 9,350 | 9,550 | 9,575 | 9,675 | 9,500 | 9,425 | 9,600 | 9,525 | 9,550 | 9,525 | 9,475 |
| 1953 | 9,400 | 9,600 | 9,800 | 10,000 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 10,125 | 10,175 | 10,200 | 10,175 | 9,975 | 10,000 | 9,950 |
| 1954 | 9,750 | 9,800 | 10,075 | 10,600 | 10,850 | 10,750 | 10,850 | 10,750 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | -- |
| | Percent change, 1953 to 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | +3.7 | +2.1 | +2.8 | +6.0 | +9.6 | +7.5 | +7.2 | +5.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Not available.

Table 9.--New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region [1]

| Region | Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | | Percent distribution, first 8 months, 1954 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | | | | | First 8 months, 1954 | |
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | | |
| TOTAL | 66.4 | 75.2 | 95.2 | 107.7 | 108.5 | 116.5 | 116.0 | 114.3 | 799.8 | 100.0 |
| Northeast | 13.0 | 13.3 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 24.8 | 164.8 | 20.6 |
| North Central | 13.3 | 16.2 | 23.2 | 31.1 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 32.6 | 217.0 | 27.1 |
| South | 22.5 | 26.1 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 30.0 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 232.4 | 29.1 |
| West | 17.6 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 26.5 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 185.6 | 23.2 |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] For composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, see "Note" under table 2.

Chart 4

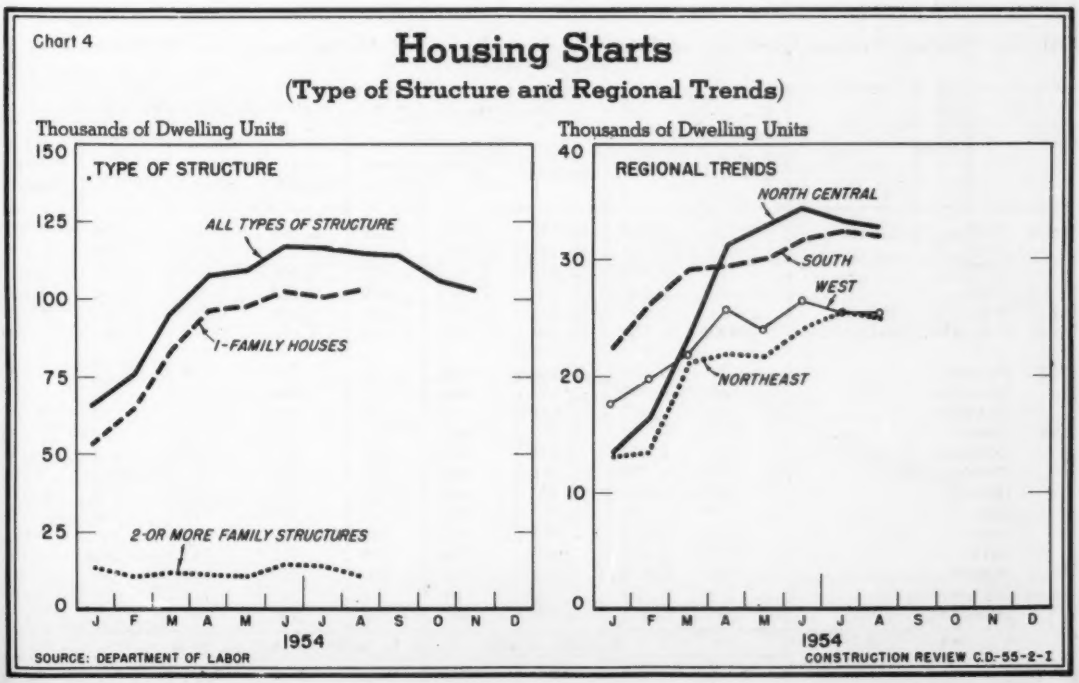


**Table 10.--New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units: Mortgages Applied for, Appraisals Requested, and Units Started Under FHA and VA Programs**

| Period | FHA-insured units | | VA-guaranteed units[1] | | Nonfarm dwelling units started | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In applications | Started | In appraisal requests | Started | U. S. Total | FHA-assisted | VA-assisted |
| | NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS | | | | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Year: 1950 | 397,696 | 486,681 | (2) | 200,000 | 100 | 36 | 15 |
| 1951 | 192,759 | 263,523 | 164,365 | 148,634 | 100 | 26 | 15 |
| 1952 | 267,915 | 279,901 | 226,299 | 141,274 | 100 | 26 | 13 |
| 1953 | 253,726 | 251,969 | 251,437 | 156,616 | 100 | 24 | 15 |
| First 11 months, 1953 | 240,340 | 236,659 | 232,421 | 144,779 | 100 | 24 | 14 |
| First 11 months, 1954 | 314,253 | 255,162 | 491,161 | 277,871 | 100 | 23 | 25 |
| 1953: November | 13,406 | 19,653 | 22,552 | 13,498 | 100 | 25 | 17 |
| December | 13,386 | 15,301 | 19,016 | 12,164 | 100 | 24 | 19 |
| 1954: January | 15,007 | 13,154 | 20,124 | 11,561 | 100 | 20 | 18 |
| February | 20,008 | 16,285 | 34,407 | 14,161 | 100 | 22 | 19 |
| March | 28,055 | 20,528 | 36,501 | 15,909 | 100 | 22 | 17 |
| April | 32,333 | 23,807 | 42,928 | 19,821 | 100 | 22 | 19 |
| May | 30,327 | 24,004 | 52,245 | 24,991 | 100 | 22 | 23 |
| June | 35,207 | 27,666 | 52,749 | 27,891 | 100 | 25 | 25 |
| July | 30,143 | 25,430 | 52,291 | 26,810 | 100 | 23 | 24 |
| August | 32,166 | 27,499 | 55,350 | 33,251 | 100 | 25 | 30 |
| September | 34,831 | 25,882 | 51,265 | 33,938 | 100 | 23 | 30 |
| October | 29,325 | 24,665 | 45,572 | 33,501 | 100 | 23 | 32 |
| November | 26,851 | 26,242 | 47,729 | 36,037 | 100 | 26 | 35 |
| | Percent change: First 11 months, 1953 to 1954 | | | | | | |
| | +30.8 | +7.8 | +111.3 | +91.9 | | | |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Housing Administration (HHFA) and the Veterans Administration.
[1] Almost all in 1-4 family structures. [2] Not available.

**Table 11.--Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender**

| Period | Total number *(in thousands)* | Average amount *(dollars)* | Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by-- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All lenders | Savings & loan assn's | Insurance Co's. | Commercial banks | Mutual savings banks | Individuals | All other lenders |
| Year: 1950 | 3,032 | 5,535 | 16,179 | 5,060 | 1,618 | 3,365 | 1,064 | 2,299 | 2,774 |
| 1951 | 2,878 | 5,701 | 16,405 | 5,295 | 1,615 | 3,370 | 1,013 | 2,539 | 2,572 |
| 1952 | 3,028 | 5,950 | 18,018 | 6,452 | 1,420 | 3,600 | 1,137 | 2,758 | 2,651 |
| 1953 | 3,164 | 6,241 | 19,747 | 7,365 | 1,480 | 3,680 | 1,327 | 2,841 | 3,055 |
| First 10 months, 1953 | 2,664 | 6,222 | 16,576 | 6,232 | 1,240 | 3,099 | 1,086 | 2,396 | 2,523 |
| First 10 months, 1954 | 2,833 | 6,550 | 18,559 | 6,771 | 1,399 | 3,420 | 1,196 | 2,383 | 3,390 |
| 1953: October | 2,779 | 6,283 | 1,746 | 658 | 123 | 320 | 123 | 251 | 270 |
| November | 245 | 6,308 | 1,549 | 564 | 114 | 290 | 113 | 219 | 248 |
| December | 255 | 6,372 | 1,622 | 569 | 126 | 291 | 128 | 225 | 283 |
| 1954: January | 218 | 6,292 | 1,372 | 467 | 108 | 263 | 85 | 212 | 238 |
| February | 229 | 6,223 | 1,425 | 517 | 105 | 274 | 85 | 208 | 236 |
| March | 281 | 6,339 | 1,784 | 666 | 124 | 335 | 103 | 241 | 314 |
| April | 280 | 6,411 | 1,793 | 669 | 130 | 333 | 112 | 239 | 310 |
| May | 278 | 6,484 | 1,804 | 675 | 124 | 330 | 118 | 231 | 327 |
| June | 303 | 6,573 | 1,990 | 741 | 146 | 368 | 133 | 249 | 352 |
| July | 306 | 6,624 | 2,027 | 734 | 155 | 371 | 141 | 251 | 374 |
| August | 312 | 6,684 | 2,086 | 770 | 166 | 369 | 138 | 252 | 391 |
| September | 313 | 6,789 | 2,122 | 766 | 164 | 383 | 141 | 250 | 417 |
| October | 314 | 6,874 | 2,156 | 765 | 178 | 393 | 140 | 249 | 431 |
| | Percent change: First 10 months, 1953 to 1954 | | | | | | | | |
| | +6.3 | +5.3 | +12.0 | +8.6 | +12.8 | +10.4 | +10.1 | -0.5 | +34.4 |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Home Loan Bank Board (HHFA).

## PART III — BUILDING PERMITS

Table 12.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Public-Private Ownership, and Metropolitan Location [1]

| Class of construction and ownership | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| | VALUATION *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | | |
| | United States total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 1,426.5 | 1,519.4 | 1,426.4 | 1,649.1 | 1,519.2 | 1,539.3 | 1,442.3 | 12,398.4 | - 6.3 |
| NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION [2] | 1,302.4 | 1,380.2 | 1,297.0 | 1,491.1 | 1,379.3 | 1,398.9 | 1,316.4 | 11,257.5 | - 5.9 |
| Private | 1,158.2 | 1,243.1 | 1,188.4 | 1,316.4 | 1,262.3 | 1,251.5 | 1,189.8 | 10,049.5 | - 4.9 |
| Public | 144.1 | 137.1 | 108.6 | 174.7 | 117.0 | 147.4 | 126.6 | 1,207.9 | -14.1 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS [3] | 839.5 | 909.7 | 859.3 | 996.5 | 908.3 | 920.6 | 900.4 | 7,382.8 | - 2.2 |
| Private | 822.0 | 900.4 | 851.0 | 961.0 | 892.4 | 906.4 | 887.3 | 7,241.4 | - 2.1 |
| Public | 17.5 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 35.5 | 15.9 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 141.3 | - 8.5 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 448.2 | 457.2 | 428.2 | 485.7 | 455.6 | 470.1 | 408.4 | 3,779.8 | -13.1 |
| Private | 322.2 | 329.4 | 327.9 | 346.6 | 354.5 | 336.9 | 294.9 | 2,714.0 | -12.5 |
| Public | 125.9 | 127.8 | 100.3 | 139.2 | 101.1 | 133.2 | 113.6 | 1,065.8 | -14.7 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS | 124.1 | 139.2 | 129.3 | 158.0 | 139.9 | 140.5 | 126.0 | 1,140.9 | -10.3 |
| To houses and apartments | 59.5 | 67.6 | 62.9 | 66.2 | 64.0 | 61.9 | 59.0 | 515.8 | - 4.7 |
| To other buildings | 64.6 | 71.6 | 66.4 | 91.8 | 75.9 | 78.6 | 67.0 | 625.0 | -14.8 |
| | Metropolitan area total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 1,146.2 | 1,211.8 | 1,099.7 | 1,304.2 | 1,227.9 | 1,236.8 | 1,142.7 | 9,894.6 | - 7.6 |
| NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION [2] | 1,047.2 | 1,104.1 | 999.5 | 1,182.4 | 1,117.8 | 1,126.6 | 1,046.5 | 9,001.6 | - 7.1 |
| Private | 938.0 | 1,005.6 | 931.5 | 1,057.9 | 1,034.3 | 1,009.3 | 956.7 | 8,122.6 | - 5.2 |
| Public | 109.2 | 98.5 | 68.0 | 124.5 | 83.5 | 117.4 | 89.8 | 878.9 | -23.5 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS [3] | 694.0 | 751.4 | 700.4 | 820.3 | 750.0 | 752.2 | 731.1 | 6,079.5 | - 2.8 |
| Private | 677.1 | 743.1 | 692.2 | 786.9 | 734.2 | 738.4 | 719.9 | 5,944.6 | - 2.5 |
| Public | 16.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 33.4 | 15.8 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 135.0 | -19.6 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 343.0 | 345.1 | 293.4 | 356.4 | 355.8 | 369.3 | 310.9 | 2,858.9 | -15.8 |
| Private | 251.5 | 255.0 | 233.6 | 265.2 | 288.1 | 265.7 | 232.2 | 2,115.6 | -12.6 |
| Public | 91.6 | 90.2 | 59.8 | 91.1 | 67.7 | 103.6 | 78.7 | 743.6 | -24.0 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS | 99.0 | 107.6 | 100.3 | 121.8 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 96.2 | 893.1 | -12.6 |
| To houses and apartments | 46.6 | 52.8 | 47.0 | 49.8 | 48.2 | 46.2 | 43.8 | 392.1 | - 5.2 |
| To other buildings | 52.4 | 54.8 | 53.3 | 72.0 | 61.8 | 64.0 | 52.4 | 500.9 | -18.1 |
| | PERCENT OF U. S. TOTAL IN METROPOLITAN AREAS | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 80.4 | 79.8 | 77.1 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 79.2 | 79.8 | -- |
| NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION [2] | 80.4 | 80.0 | 77.1 | 79.3 | 81.0 | 80.5 | 79.5 | 80.0 | -- |
| Private | 81.0 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 80.4 | 81.9 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.8 | -- |
| Public | 75.8 | 71.8 | 62.6 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 79.6 | 70.9 | 72.8 | -- |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS [3] | 82.7 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 81.7 | 81.2 | 82.3 | -- |
| Private | 82.4 | 82.5 | 81.3 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 82.1 | -- |
| Public | 96.6 | 90.3 | 98.8 | 94.1 | 99.4 | 97.2 | 85.4 | 95.5 | -- |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 76.5 | 75.5 | 68.5 | 73.4 | 78.1 | 78.6 | 76.1 | 75.6 | -- |
| Private | 78.1 | 77.4 | 71.2 | 76.5 | 81.3 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 78.0 | -- |
| Public | 72.8 | 70.6 | 59.6 | 65.4 | 67.0 | 77.8 | 69.3 | 69.8 | -- |
| ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS | 79.8 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 76.3 | 78.3 | -- |
| To houses and apartments | 78.3 | 78.1 | 74.7 | 75.2 | 75.3 | 74.6 | 74.2 | 76.0 | -- |
| To other buildings | 81.1 | 76.5 | 80.3 | 78.4 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 78.2 | 80.1 | -- |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] For distribution of nonfarm population in permit-issuing places, by metropolitan location, see "New BLS Building-Permit Activity Series," table 1. (In *Construction*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, November-December 1954, pp. 7-12.) Reprints are available upon request. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.

Table 13.--Building-Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Region, and Metropolitan Location

| Class of construction and geographic region | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| | VALUATION *(in million of dollars)* | | | | | | | | |
| | United States total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION[2] | 1,426.5 | 1,519.4 | 1,426.4 | 9,649.1 | 1,519.2 | 1,539.3 | 1,442.3 | 12,398.4 | - 6.3 |
| Northeast | 322.0 | 356.4 | 319.2 | 346.4 | 369.0 | 361.1 | 283.4 | 2,780.7 | - 21.5 |
| North Central | 408.4 | 478.9 | 460.0 | 491.7 | 465.5 | 480.0 | 431.0 | 3,688.6 | - 10.2 |
| South | 369.9 | 342.8 | 336.2 | 423.2 | 346.6 | 354.3 | 390.4 | 3,089.7 | + 10.2 |
| West | 326.2 | 341.4 | 311.0 | 387.8 | 338.0 | 344.0 | 337.5 | 2,844.5 | - 1.9 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS[3] | 839.5 | 909.7 | 859.3 | 996.5 | 908.3 | 920.6 | 900.4 | 7,382.8 | - 2.2 |
| Northeast | 199.9 | 199.3 | 194.2 | 228.6 | 204.8 | 210.3 | 181.5 | 1,646.1 | - 13.7 |
| North Central | 231.6 | 293.3 | 277.9 | 306.5 | 285.5 | 284.1 | 283.1 | 2,217.1 | - .4 |
| South | 205.5 | 193.9 | 186.7 | 223.4 | 203.9 | 214.5 | 225.0 | 1,738.1 | + 4.9 |
| West | 202.5 | 223.3 | 200.5 | 238.0 | 214.0 | 211.8 | 210.8 | 1,781.7 | - .5 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 448.2 | 457.2 | 428.2 | 485.7 | 455.6 | 470.1 | 408.4 | 3,779.8 | - 13.1 |
| Northeast | 91.7 | 122.1 | 89.3 | 80.4 | 127.9 | 117.9 | 74.5 | 856.3 | - 36.8 |
| North Central | 141.0 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 137.1 | 134.2 | 154.2 | 110.1 | 1,126.7 | - 28.6 |
| South | 125.7 | 110.1 | 114.7 | 155.0 | 98.8 | 100.6 | 130.0 | 1,013.0 | + 29.2 |
| West | 89.8 | 83.5 | 81.9 | 113.2 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 93.8 | 783.8 | - 3.6 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 124.1 | 139.2 | 129.3 | 158.0 | 139.9 | 140.5 | 126.0 | 1,140.9 | - 10.3 |
| Northeast | 27.9 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 31.8 | 26.1 | 263.0 | - 17.9 |
| North Central | 30.4 | 42.0 | 35.8 | 45.0 | 41.2 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 313.6 | - 8.4 |
| South | 34.7 | 36.0 | 32.2 | 43.0 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 32.1 | 306.7 | - 12.8 |
| West | 31.1 | 30.0 | 26.6 | 34.1 | 27.1 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 257.4 | - 2.2 |
| | Metropolitan area total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION[2] | 1,146.2 | 1,211.8 | 1,099.7 | 1,304.2 | 1,227.9 | 1,236.8 | 1,142.7 | 9,894.6 | - 7.6 |
| Northeast | 286.5 | 312.8 | 286.0 | 306.9 | 334.1 | 317.3 | 249.9 | 2,481.9 | - 21.2 |
| North Central | 341.8 | 381.5 | 351.9 | 390.0 | 375.7 | 390.6 | 346.8 | 2,974.1 | - 11.2 |
| South | 269.0 | 243.8 | 225.3 | 313.7 | 242.1 | 254.3 | 289.0 | 2,209.0 | + 13.6 |
| West | 248.9 | 273.8 | 236.5 | 293.6 | 276.0 | 274.5 | 256.9 | 2,229.7 | - 6.4 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS[3] | 694.0 | 751.4 | 700.4 | 820.3 | 750.0 | 752.2 | 731.1 | 6,079.5 | - 2.8 |
| Northeast | 178.0 | 176.9 | 173.8 | 202.8 | 185.6 | 187.3 | 160.5 | 1,473.1 | - 14.3 |
| North Central | 196.9 | 243.3 | 224.8 | 255.8 | 237.1 | 237.5 | 233.2 | 1,854.0 | - 1.8 |
| South | 152.6 | 144.0 | 140.0 | 167.1 | 149.7 | 158.3 | 166.7 | 1,290.4 | + 5.3 |
| West | 166.4 | 187.3 | 161.9 | 194.4 | 177.6 | 169.0 | 170.7 | 1,461.8 | + 1.0 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 343.0 | 345.1 | 293.4 | 356.4 | 355.8 | 369.3 | 310.9 | 2,858.9 | - 15.8 |
| Northeast | 82.4 | 106.7 | 81.8 | 70.7 | 116.9 | 101.2 | 66.1 | 767.4 | - 34.7 |
| North Central | 116.2 | 105.4 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 101.9 | 120.4 | 86.6 | 858.2 | - 28.1 |
| South | 88.5 | 71.5 | 62.5 | 115.4 | 59.7 | 68.2 | 97.0 | 675.9 | + 42.2 |
| West | 56.0 | 61.5 | 52.2 | 72.2 | 77.3 | 79.5 | 61.2 | 557.4 | - 23.0 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 99.0 | 107.6 | 100.3 | 121.8 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 96.2 | 893.1 | - 12.6 |
| Northeast | 24.5 | 26.6 | 29.8 | 32.3 | 30.4 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 231.6 | - 19.8 |
| North Central | 24.3 | 31.6 | 27.6 | 33.9 | 32.8 | 30.8 | 26.1 | 243.0 | - 15.3 |
| South | 25.2 | 26.3 | 21.8 | 30.0 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 218.8 | - 11.5 |
| West | 25.0 | 23.2 | 21.1 | 25.5 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 24.4 | 199.6 | - 2.4 |
| | PERCENT OF U. S. TOTAL IN METROPOLITAN AREAS | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION[2] | 80.4 | 79.8 | 77.1 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 79.2 | 79.6 | -- |
| Northeast | 89.0 | 97.8 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 90.5 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 89.3 | -- |
| North Central | 83.7 | 79.7 | 76.5 | 79.3 | 80.7 | 81.4 | 80.5 | 80.7 | -- |
| South | 72.7 | 71.1 | 67.0 | 74.1 | 69.8 | 71.8 | 74.0 | 71.5 | -- |
| West | 76.3 | 80.2 | 76.0 | 75.7 | 81.7 | 79.8 | 76.1 | 78.4 | -- |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS[3] | 82.7 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 81.7 | 81.2 | 82.3 | -- |
| Northeast | 89.0 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 88.7 | 90.6 | 89.1 | 88.4 | 89.5 | -- |
| North Central | 85.0 | 83.0 | 80.9 | 83.5 | 83.0 | 83.6 | 82.4 | 83.6 | -- |
| South | 74.3 | 74.3 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 73.4 | 73.8 | 74.1 | 74.2 | -- |
| West | 82.2 | 83.9 | 80.7 | 81.7 | 83.0 | 79.8 | 81.0 | 82.0 | -- |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 76.5 | 75.5 | 68.5 | 73.4 | 78.1 | 78.6 | 76.1 | 75.6 | -- |
| Northeast | 89.9 | 87.4 | 91.6 | 87.9 | 91.4 | 85.8 | 88.7 | 89.6 | -- |
| North Central | 82.4 | 74.5 | 68.1 | 71.5 | 75.9 | 78.1 | 78.7 | 76.2 | -- |
| South | 70.4 | 64.9 | 54.5 | 74.5 | 60.4 | 67.8 | 74.6 | 66.7 | -- |
| West | 62.4 | 73.7 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 65.2 | 71.1 | -- |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 79.8 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 77.1 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 76.3 | 78.3 | -- |
| Northeast | 87.8 | 85.3 | 85.9 | 90.2 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 87.0 | 88.1 | -- |
| North Central | 79.9 | 75.2 | 77.1 | 75.3 | 79.6 | 78.0 | 72.1 | 77.5 | -- |
| South | 72.6 | 73.1 | 67.7 | 69.8 | 72.0 | 70.7 | 71.7 | 71.3 | -- |
| West | 80.4 | 77.3 | 79.3 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 77.4 | 77.2 | 77.5 | -- |

Source: Department of Labor. [1] For composition of regions, see "Note" under table 2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.

Table 14.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Type of Building, and Location in Metropolitan Areas[1]

| Class of construction and type of building | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| | VALUATION *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | | |
| | United States total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.. | 1,426.5 | 1,519.4 | 1,426.4 | 1,649.1 | 1,519.2 | 1,539.3 | 1,442.3 | 12,398.4 | - 6.3 |
| NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING... | 854.2 | 923.0 | 868.9 | 1,005.4 | 923.7 | 928.8 | 907.9 | 7,477.7 | - 2.3 |
| New dwelling units..... | 839.5 | 909.7 | 859.3 | 996.5 | 908.3 | 920.6 | 900.4 | 7,382.8 | - 2.2 |
| Privately owned..... | 822.0 | 900.4 | 851.0 | 961.0 | 892.4 | 906.4 | 887.3 | 7,241.4 | - 2.1 |
| 1-family..... ..... | 747.9 | 831.8 | 791.3 | 890.8 | 824.5 | 847.5 | 832.4 | 6,663.8 | - 1.8 |
| 2-family..... | 20.7 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 159.9 | - 4.4 |
| 3- and 4-family..... | 9.0 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 64.1 | + 7.9 |
| 5-or-more family..... | 44.4 | 39.6 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 41.9 | 34.4 | 30.8 | 353.8 | - 10.5 |
| Publicly owned..... | 17.5 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 35.5 | 15.9 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 141.2 | - 8.5 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildings.. | 14.7 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 95.0 | - 7.3 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 448.2 | 457.2 | 428.2 | 485.7 | 455.6 | 470.1 | 408.4 | 3,779.8 | - 13.1 |
| Commercial buildings..... | 133.1 | 148.3 | 128.4 | 130.8 | 189.0 | 143.3 | 134.3 | 1,181.1 | - 6.3 |
| Amusement buildings..... | 13.1 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 86.2 | - 17.7 |
| Commercial garages..... | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 44.5 | + 97.0 |
| Gasoline and service stations..... | 9.9 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 90.2 | - 9.8 |
| Office buildings..... | 28.1 | 29.4 | 30.8 | 28.0 | 90.6 | 41.5 | 37.1 | 333.5 | - 10.6 |
| Stores and other mercantile bldgs..... | 74.9 | 88.2 | 68.2 | 73.3 | 73.8 | 76.7 | 71.7 | 626.9 | - 6.5 |
| Community buildings..... | 180.9 | 180.3 | 155.1 | 203.9 | 162.9 | 166.1 | 143.5 | 1,448.9 | - 13.6 |
| Educational buildings... | 110.8 | 114.6 | 93.5 | 103.6 | 109.3 | 106.2 | 89.7 | 904.4 | - 15.5 |
| Institutional buildings.. | 42.6 | 36.7 | 24.0 | 61.0 | 20.4 | 24.5 | 23.3 | 273.6 | - 4.9 |
| Religious buildings..... | 27.5 | 28.9 | 37.7 | 39.3 | 33.2 | 35.3 | 30.5 | 270.9 | - 13.6 |
| Garages, private residential | 11.9 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 128.7 | + 5.5 |
| Industrial buildings..... | 73.3 | 52.5 | 75.7 | 57.5 | 47.3 | 53.1 | 48.1 | 490.4 | - 9.4 |
| Public buildings..... | 13.0 | 21.8 | 11.9 | 29.0 | 13.9 | 48.6 | 33.0 | 218.8 | - 32.1 |
| Public utilities buildings. | 18.8 | 20.4 | 24.8 | 21.4 | 11.6 | 21.1 | 14.4 | 156.0 | - 31.8 |
| All other nonresidential buildings..... | 17.1 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 25.8 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 15.9 | 155.6 | - 19.7 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 124.1 | 139.2 | 129.3 | 158.0 | 139.9 | 140.5 | 126.0 | 1,140.9 | - 10.3 |
| | Metropolitan area total | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.. | 1,146.2 | 1,211.8 | 1,099.7 | 1,304.2 | 1,227.9 | 1,236.8 | 1,142.7 | 9,894.6 | - 7.6 |
| NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.. | 704.2 | 759.0 | 706.1 | 826.1 | 762.1 | 757.3 | 735.6 | 6,142.9 | - 2.9 |
| New dwelling units..... | 694.0 | 751.4 | 700.4 | 820.3 | 750.0 | 752.2 | 731.1 | 6,079.5 | - 2.8 |
| Privately owned..... | 677.1 | 743.1 | 692.7 | 786.9 | 734.2 | 738.4 | 719.9 | 5,944.6 | - 2.5 |
| 1-family..... | 609.2 | 679.7 | 637.9 | 722.2 | 671.2 | 685.3 | 670.1 | 5,413.2 | - 2.2 |
| 2-family..... | 17.1 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 137.2 | - 4.5 |
| 3- and 4-family..... | 8.0 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 53.3 | + 5.6 |
| 5-or-more family..... | 42.8 | 38.6 | 33.7 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 341.1 | - 9.0 |
| Publicly owned..... | 16.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 33.4 | 15.8 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 135.0 | - 19.6 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildings.. | 10.2 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 63.5 | - 13.5 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING. | 343.0 | 345.1 | 293.4 | 356.4 | 355.8 | 369.3 | 310.9 | 2,858.9 | - 15.8 |
| Commercial buildings..... | 104.3 | 118.0 | 95.7 | 96.9 | 160.4 | 111.9 | 105.2 | 928.6 | - 6.0 |
| Amusement buildings..... | 11.3 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 57.4 | - 8.2 |
| Commercial garages..... | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 38.8 | +126.9 |
| Gasoline and service stations..... | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 55.5 | - 21.0 |
| Office buildings..... | 23.2 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 84.6 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 285.0 | - 2.7 |
| Stores and other mercantile bldgs..... | 56.9 | 73.0 | 54.1 | 56.4 | 58.5 | 60.9 | 54.2 | 492.3 | - 11.0 |
| Community buildings..... | 126.6 | 126.6 | 104.5 | 145.4 | 112.2 | 131.8 | 106.0 | 1,046.0 | - 19.6 |
| Educational buildings.... | 74.6 | 79.6 | 61.6 | 72.4 | 77.4 | 82.9 | 69.7 | 652.1 | - 15.9 |
| Institutional buildings.. | 31.9 | 26.4 | 16.4 | 47.8 | 9.9 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 198.2 | - 34.7 |
| Religious buildings..... | 20.1 | 20.6 | 26.5 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 21.6 | 195.9 | - 18.2 |
| Garages, private residential | 9.4 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 102.1 | + 2.8 |
| Industrial buildings..... | 66.6 | 43.7 | 51.6 | 46.0 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 403.6 | - 2.6 |
| Public buildings..... | 8.4 | 15.9 | 6.1 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 40.9 | 17.6 | 146.0 | - 57.0 |
| Public utilities buildings. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 11.6 | 19.4 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 113.2 | - 7.5 |
| All other nonresidential bldgs..... | 13.6 | 13.6 | 10.3 | 20.2 | 9.9 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 119.2 | - 6.1 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER.. & REPAIRS | 99.0 | 107.6 | 100.3 | 121.8 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 96.2 | 893.1 | - 12.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 14.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Class of Construction, Type of Building, and Location in Metropolitan Areas[1]--Continued**

| Class of construction and type of building | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| | VALUATION *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | | |
| | Total in central cities of metropolitan areas | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.. | 438.4 | 445.8 | 391.0 | 523.8 | 471.5 | 465.6 | 434.9 | 3,818.8 | - 6.6 |
| NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING... | 219.7 | 223.6 | 201.8 | 255.4 | 223.5 | 215.0 | 218.4 | 1,851.5 | + 1.6 |
| New dwelling units..... | 213.3 | 218.6 | 198.8 | 252.6 | 221.3 | 211.9 | 215.8 | 1,822.2 | + 1.8 |
| Privately owned..... | 196.5 | 211.3 | 192.3 | 221.5 | 205.5 | 199.8 | 204.7 | 1,696.0 | + 2.5 |
| 1-family..... | 160.0 | 171.5 | 157.9 | 180.4 | 165.9 | 167.1 | 175.1 | 1,372.5 | + 4.8 |
| 2-family..... | 8.9 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 70.3 | + 5.1 |
| 3- and 4-family..... | 2.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 21.5 | + 25.0 |
| 5-or-more family..... | 24.7 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 22.4 | 18.4 | 231.3 | - 17.9 |
| Publicly owned..... | 16.9 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 31.1 | 15.8 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 126.2 | - 8.3 |
| Nonhousekeeping buildings.. | 6.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 27.3 | - 16.1 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 159.9 | 158.3 | 129.5 | 193.3 | 182.0 | 185.3 | 159.0 | 1,424.3 | - 14.2 |
| Commercial buildings..... | 59.1 | 57.3 | 54.3 | 53.3 | 94.2 | 62.1 | 63.0 | 518.1 | + 1.4 |
| Amusement buildings..... | 9.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 32.9 | + 19.4 |
| Commercial garages..... | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 30.2 | +188.2 |
| Gasoline and service stations..... | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 25.6 | - 29.3 |
| Office buildings..... | 14.3 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 15.7 | 58.2 | 18.6 | 25.1 | 199.2 | + 34.9 |
| Stores and other mercantile bldgs..... | 27.2 | 27.9 | 27.1 | 28.6 | 25.5 | 34.1 | 25.8 | 230.1 | - 24.3 |
| Community buildings..... | 73.5 | 62.8 | 43.8 | 90.1 | 49.3 | 62.4 | 55.0 | 541.9 | - 11.9 |
| Educational buildings.... | 39.8 | 35.8 | 22.2 | 38.2 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 37.1 | 299.9 | + 20.1 |
| Institutional buildings.. | 23.3 | 16.1 | 8.3 | 38.6 | 5.7 | 18.8 | 7.0 | 140.5 | - 62.8 |
| Religious buildings..... | 10.4 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 101.6 | - 14.2 |
| Garages, private residential | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 36.4 | + 4.1 |
| Industrial buildings..... | 9.2 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 19.2 | 12.8 | 17.7 | 139.9 | + 38.3 |
| Public buildings..... | 2.7 | 2.6 | .5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 33.5 | 5.4 | 77.3 | - 83.9 |
| Public utilities buildings. | 4.0 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 51.0 | + 24.4 |
| All other nonresidential buildings..... | 8.0 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 59.7 | + 37.5 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 58.7 | 63.9 | 59.6 | 75.1 | 66.0 | 65.3 | 57.4 | 542.7 | - 12.1 |
| | PERCENT OF METROPOLITAN AREA TOTAL IN CENTRAL CITIES | | | | | | | | |
| ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.. | 38.2 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 40.2 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.6 | -- |
| NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING... | 31.2 | 29.5 | 28.6 | 30.9 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 29.7 | 30.1 | -- |
| New dwelling units..... | 30.7 | 29.1 | 28.4 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 30.0 | -- |
| Privately owned..... | 29.0 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 28.5 | -- |
| 1-family..... | 26.3 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 26.1 | 25.4 | -- |
| 2-family..... | 52.0 | 51.7 | 49.4 | 57.4 | 53.8 | 50.0 | 55.0 | 51.2 | -- |
| 3- and 4-family..... | 36.3 | 45.9 | 36.5 | 33.3 | 38.9 | 44.4 | 52.6 | 40.3 | -- |
| 5-or-more family..... | 57.7 | 70.7 | 73.9 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 69.8 | 63.0 | 67.8 | -- |
| Publicly owned..... | 100.0 | 86.9 | 79.3 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 93.5 | -- |
| Nonhousekeeping buildings.. | 62.7 | 65.8 | 54.4 | 46.6 | 18.2 | 59.6 | 57.8 | 46.1 | -- |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 46.6 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 54.2 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 51.1 | 49.8 | -- |
| Commercial buildings..... | 56.7 | 48.6 | 56.7 | 55.0 | 58.7 | 55.5 | 59.9 | 55.8 | -- |
| Amusement buildings..... | 83.2 | 47.4 | 24.6 | 51.8 | 59.6 | 49.3 | 64.2 | 57.3 | -- |
| Commercial garages..... | 81.8 | 87.1 | 84.3 | 68.0 | 76.8 | 65.4 | 83.1 | 77.8 | -- |
| Gasoline and service stations..... | 42.9 | 44.1 | 47.5 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 50.6 | 45.3 | 46.1 | -- |
| Office buildings..... | 61.6 | 71.0 | 75.7 | 68.0 | 68.8 | 56.4 | 78.2 | 69.9 | -- |
| Stores and other mercantile bldgs..... | 47.8 | 38.2 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 43.6 | 56.0 | 47.6 | 46.7 | -- |
| Community buildings..... | 58.1 | 49.6 | 41.9 | 62.0 | 43.9 | 47.3 | 51.9 | 51.8 | -- |
| Educational buildings.... | 53.4 | 45.0 | 36.0 | 52.8 | 39.5 | 37.3 | 53.2 | 46.0 | -- |
| Institutional buildings.. | 73.0 | 61.0 | 50.6 | 80.8 | 57.6 | 83.6 | 47.6 | 70.9 | -- |
| Religious buildings..... | 51.7 | 52.9 | 50.6 | 52.6 | 52.0 | 48.1 | 50.5 | 51.9 | -- |
| Garages, private residential | 36.2 | 36.0 | 34.6 | 36.4 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 35.7 | -- |
| Industrial buildings..... | 13.8 | 37.5 | 33.5 | 32.4 | 47.2 | 30.5 | 43.3 | 34.7 | -- |
| Public buildings..... | 32.1 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 27.6 | 54.5 | 81.9 | 30.7 | 52.9 | -- |
| Public utilities bldgs..... | 28.4 | 48.3 | 41.4 | 68.0 | 61.5 | 30.6 | 41.1 | 45.1 | -- |
| All other nonresidential buildings..... | 58.8 | 54.4 | 39.8 | 62.9 | 39.4 | 37.8 | 55.4 | 50.1 | -- |
| ADDITIONS, ALTER., & REPAIRS | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 61.7 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 60.8 | -- |

Source: Department of Labor. [1]See table 12, footnote 1 for reference to article showing population in permit-issuing places.

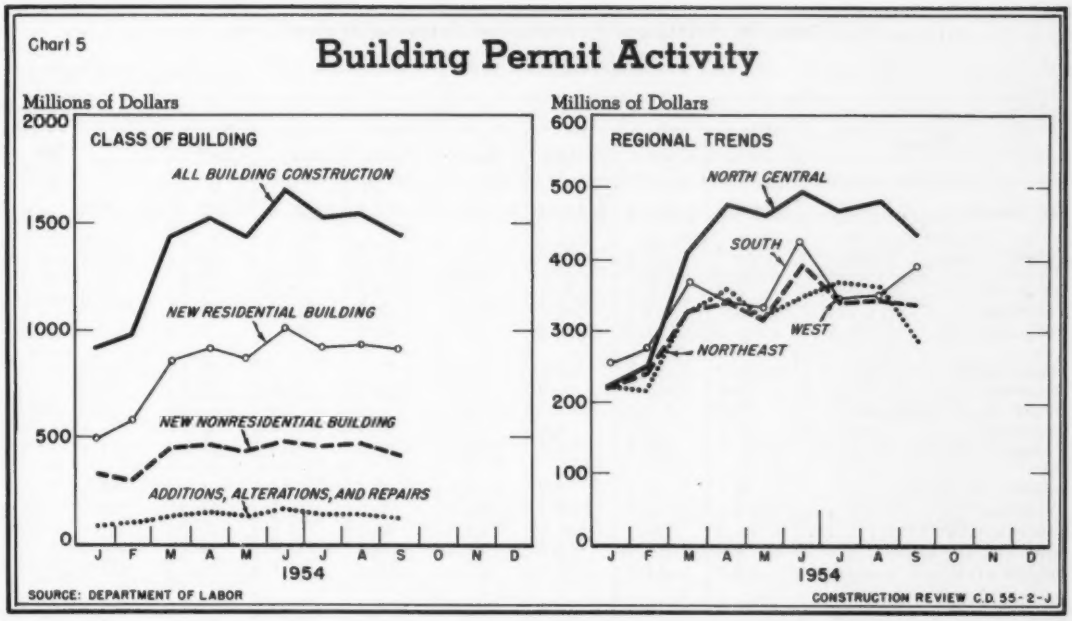



Table 15.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Public-Private Ownership, Type of Structure, and Location in Metropolitan Areas [1]

| Ownership and type of structure | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| | NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(housekeeping only)* | | | | | | | | |
| | United States total | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL NEW DWELLING UNITS** | **94,995** | **100,187** | **92,263** | **108,121** | **98,059** | **99,845** | **96,907** | **811,755** | **- 2.9** |
| Privately owned | 93,044 | 99,081 | 91,260 | 104,236 | 96,218 | 98,170 | 95,444 | 795,789 | - 2.8 |
| 1-family | 79,023 | 88,221 | 81,547 | 93,043 | 85,094 | 88,279 | 86,243 | 699,466 | - 2.3 |
| 2-family | 3,411 | 3,192 | 2,887 | 2,954 | 3,052 | 2,862 | 2,755 | 25,582 | - 3.7 |
| 3- and 4-family | 1,831 | 1,532 | 1,217 | 1,268 | 1,186 | 1,234 | 1,349 | 12,210 | + 9.3 |
| 5-or-more-family | 8,779 | 6,136 | 5,609 | 6,971 | 6,886 | 5,795 | 5,097 | 58,531 | -12.0 |
| Publicly owned | 1,951 | 1,106 | 1,003 | 3,885 | 1,841 | 1,675 | 1,463 | 15,966 | -12.7 |
| | Metropolitan area total | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL NEW DWELLING UNITS** | **76,394** | **80,489** | **72,875** | **86,357** | **79,132** | **79,146** | **76,905** | **649,837** | **- 2.8** |
| Privately owned | 74,493 | 79,484 | 71,879 | 82,743 | 77,292 | 77,524 | 75,590 | 634,528 | - 2.5 |
| 1-family | 61,781 | 69,635 | 63,241 | 72,744 | 67,087 | 68,833 | 67,416 | 547,511 | - 2.1 |
| 2-family | 2,705 | 2,623 | 2,351 | 2,505 | 2,553 | 2,354 | 2,235 | 21,060 | - 5.1 |
| 3- and 4-family | 1,586 | 1,277 | 914 | 1,035 | 1,008 | 1,025 | 1,117 | 10,067 | + 9.0 |
| 5-or-more-family | 8,421 | 5,949 | 5,373 | 6,459 | 6,644 | 5,312 | 4,822 | 55,890 | - 9.2 |
| Publicly owned | 1,901 | 1,005 | 996 | 3,614 | 1,840 | 1,622 | 1,315 | 15,309 | -18.9 |
| | Total in central cities of metropolitan areas | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL NEW DWELLING UNITS** | **25,271** | **25,349** | **22,856** | **28,649** | **25,537** | **24,398** | **24,594** | **212,231** | **+ .8** |
| Privately owned | 23,370 | 24,446 | 22,119 | 25,261 | 23,697 | 22,936 | 23,279 | 197,854 | + 1.5 |
| 1-family | 17,262 | 18,396 | 16,683 | 19,082 | 17,340 | 17,619 | 18,517 | 146,332 | + 5.1 |
| 2-family | 1,407 | 1,379 | 1,214 | 1,486 | 1,446 | 1,192 | 1,230 | 11,012 | + 3.2 |
| 3- and 4-family | 571 | 589 | 343 | 345 | 390 | 464 | 603 | 4,052 | +30.0 |
| 5-or-more-family | 4,130 | 4,082 | 3,879 | 4,348 | 4,521 | 3,661 | 2,929 | 36,458 | -20.0 |
| Publicly owned | 1,901 | 903 | 737 | 3,388 | 1,840 | 1,462 | 1,315 | 14,377 | -10.1 |
| | PERCENT OF METROPOLITAN AREA TOTAL IN CENTRAL CITIES | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL NEW DWELLING UNITS** | **33.1** | **31.5** | **31.4** | **33.2** | **32.3** | **30.8** | **32.0** | **32.7** | -- |
| Privately owned | 31.4 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 31.2 | -- |
| 1-family | 27.9 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 27.5 | 26.7 | -- |
| 2-family | 52.0 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 59.3 | 56.6 | 50.6 | 55.0 | 52.3 | -- |
| 3- and 4-family | 36.0 | 46.1 | 37.5 | 33.3 | 38.7 | 45.3 | 54.0 | 40.3 | -- |
| 5-or-more-family | 49.0 | 68.6 | 72.2 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 60.7 | 65.2 | -- |
| Publicly owned | 100.0 | 89.9 | 74.0 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 93.9 | -- |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] For distribution of nonfarm population in permit-issuing places, by metropolitan location, see "New BLS Building-Permit Activity Series," table 1. (In *Construction*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, November-December 1954, pp. 7-12.) Reprints are available upon request.

**Table 16. Building Permit Activity: Valuation by State[1]**

*(Millions of dollars)*

| State | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| All States | 1,426.5 | 1,519.4 | 1,426.4 | 1,649.1 | 1,519.2 | 1,539.3 | 1,442.3 | 12,398.4 | - 6.3 |
| Alabama | 11.3 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 101.5 | - 5.2 |
| Arizona | 16.4 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 104.7 | - 3.5 |
| Arkansas | 3.9 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 63.0 | + 9.1 |
| California | 205.7 | 233.5 | 200.7 | 256.5 | 231.1 | 231.7 | 220.1 | 1,912.4 | - 5.0 |
| Colorado | 16.5 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 22.9 | 177.3 | -12.9 |
| Connecticut | 29.3 | 26.7 | 25.0 | 36.0 | 27.4 | 31.5 | 29.9 | 236.7 | - 5.1 |
| Delaware | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 41.2 | - 6.0 |
| District of Columbia | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 41.3 | +152.4 |
| Florida | 52.7 | 44.9 | 54.8 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 49.9 | 58.1 | 476.4 | + 16.4 |
| Georgia | 20.9 | 23.5 | 19.0 | 49.6 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 22.4 | 211.9 | + 6.2 |
| Idaho | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 22.9 | + 30.8 |
| Illinois | 74.6 | 96.8 | 96.1 | 92.0 | 88.0 | 95.7 | 89.2 | 744.0 | - 6.8 |
| Indiana | 26.2 | 38.1 | 31.9 | 32.3 | 28.2 | 34.7 | 27.7 | 259.9 | - 20.2 |
| Iowa | 9.4 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 106.2 | + 7.5 |
| Kansas | 14.6 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 117.1 | + 6.8 |
| Kentucky | 36.7 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 141.8 | + 3.3 |
| Louisiana | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 19.9 | 22.9 | 18.8 | 21.3 | 165.7 | + 13.3 |
| Maine | 1.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 20.7 | - 7.4 |
| Maryland | 33.0 | 34.6 | 28.7 | 41.7 | 34.4 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 299.3 | + 4.3 |
| Massachusetts | 39.1 | 42.4 | 39.3 | 35.0 | 38.5 | 36.0 | 25.5 | 289.6 | - 29.2 |
| Michigan | 85.5 | 95.3 | 106.2 | 100.7 | 106.8 | 93.4 | 86.7 | 768.9 | - 7.2 |
| Minnesota | 42.2 | 36.3 | 32.9 | 29.3 | 33.3 | 40.4 | 32.2 | 271.2 | - 20.3 |
| Mississippi | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 45.7 | - 13.4 |
| Missouri | 30.9 | 31.4 | 22.1 | 42.1 | 22.7 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 237.8 | - 6.4 |
| Montana | 3.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 29.9 | + 52.2 |
| Nebraska | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 57.8 | + 12.9 |
| Nevada | 8.1 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 58.0 | - 31.0 |
| New Hampshire | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 17.9 | - 32.0 |
| New Jersey | 72.8 | 67.4 | 62.7 | 65.7 | 62.0 | 59.7 | 50.9 | 520.1 | - 14.7 |
| New Mexico | 9.7 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 57.1 | + 25.9 |
| New York | 109.3 | 122.5 | 113.2 | 117.8 | 161.1 | 155.3 | 106.1 | 1,070.4 | - 31.7 |
| North Carolina | 15.6 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 19.4 | 16.1 | 144.4 | - 17.0 |
| North Dakota | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 22.5 | + 24.1 |
| Ohio | 79.7 | 92.3 | 91.5 | 95.2 | 106.2 | 104.7 | 96.9 | 758.9 | - 7.4 |
| Oklahoma | 11.7 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 104.3 | - 16.2 |
| Oregon | 14.1 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 18.3 | 11.7 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 116.7 | - 8.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 62.9 | 83.3 | 70.7 | 79.6 | 70.9 | 67.8 | 62.7 | 582.3 | - 7.5 |
| Rhode Island | 4.6 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 36.1 | - 22.9 |
| South Carolina | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 51.2 | - 1.6 |
| South Dakota | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 24.9 | - 55.6 |
| Tennessee | 17.2 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 32.1 | 21.9 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 161.2 | + 10.8 |
| Texas | 79.6 | 73.3 | 69.9 | 81.9 | 78.5 | 79.7 | 98.3 | 683.2 | + 23.3 |
| Utah | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 74.3 | + 1.8 |
| Vermont | .4 | 1.3 | .6 | .3 | .8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 7.2 | - 33.3 |
| Virginia | 39.6 | 39.8 | 29.1 | 34.5 | 32.6 | 40.1 | 46.2 | 310.0 | + 15.2 |
| Washington | 39.9 | 31.8 | 37.0 | 33.5 | 31.9 | 27.6 | 35.6 | 274.3 | + 29.0 |
| West Virginia | 4.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 47.7 | - 6.9 |
| Wisconsin | 34.3 | 43.6 | 40.0 | 51.0 | 40.1 | 44.5 | 33.6 | 313.8 | - 24.5 |
| Wyoming | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 16.8 | + 28.6 |

Source: Department of Labor. [1] For distribution of nonfarm population in permit-issuing places, by State, see "New BLS Building-Permit Activity Series," table 1. (In *Construction*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, November-December 1954, pp. 7-12.) Reprints are available upon request.

Table 17.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by State [1]

*(Housekeeping units only)*

| State | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| All States | 94,995 | 100,187 | 92,263 | 108,121 | 98,059 | 99,845 | 96,907 | 811,755 | - 2.9 |
| Alabama | 1,044 | 1,147 | 1,171 | 1,127 | 1,106 | 1,216 | 1,252 | 9,467 | + 3.0 |
| Arizona | 940 | 1,144 | 911 | 861 | 1,118 | 1,065 | 927 | 8,429 | -13.0 |
| Arkansas | 325 | 442 | 330 | 422 | 367 | 246 | 368 | 3,047 | +49.6 |
| California | 16,778 | 18,227 | 15,952 | 19,469 | 17,009 | 16,821 | 16,226 | 146,546 | - 3.5 |
| Colorado | 1,499 | 1,451 | 1,519 | 1,706 | 1,636 | 1,853 | 1,783 | 13,253 | - 3.8 |
| Connecticut | 1,566 | 1,514 | 1,574 | 2,290 | 1,580 | 2,031 | 1,391 | 13,565 | -31.5 |
| Delaware | 226 | 334 | 156 | 635 | 470 | 376 | 475 | 2,874 | +26.3 |
| District of Columbia | 396 | 158 | 99 | 762 | 96 | 155 | 135 | 2,262 | -12.9 |
| Florida | 4,168 | 3,646 | 4,452 | 4,022 | 3,892 | 3,473 | 4,366 | 34,899 | +25.7 |
| Georgia | 1,743 | 1,625 | 1,629 | 2,738 | 1,631 | 1,916 | 1,693 | 15,778 | -11.6 |
| Idaho | 113 | 159 | 169 | 189 | 150 | 171 | 171 | 1,236 | 0 |
| Illinois | 4,554 | 5,517 | 5,418 | 5,547 | 4,600 | 5,539 | 5,072 | 41,334 | - 8.4 |
| Indiana | 1,626 | 2,535 | 2,077 | 2,370 | 2,122 | 2,039 | 1,932 | 16,585 | - 5.2 |
| Iowa | 562 | 841 | 715 | 1,037 | 800 | 728 | 725 | 5,902 | - .4 |
| Kansas | 983 | 1,112 | 790 | 1,033 | 1,007 | 897 | 910 | 8,074 | + 1.4 |
| Kentucky | 1,229 | 1,002 | 1,100 | 1,510 | 1,090 | 837 | 1,002 | 8,751 | +19.7 |
| Louisiana | 1,291 | 1,192 | 972 | 1,215 | 1,541 | 1,117 | 1,351 | 10,397 | +20.9 |
| Maine | 44 | 111 | 134 | 249 | 131 | 101 | 121 | 936 | +19.8 |
| Maryland | 2,614 | 3,351 | 2,361 | 2,778 | 2,364 | 3,055 | 3,325 | 23,821 | + 8.8 |
| Massachusetts | 2,225 | 2,216 | 2,118 | 2,139 | 2,211 | 2,201 | 1,638 | 16,838 | -25.6 |
| Michigan | 4,597 | 5,862 | 6,319 | 6,337 | 6,151 | 5,760 | 5,608 | 46,159 | - 2.6 |
| Minnesota | 1,110 | 1,873 | 1,715 | 1,894 | 1,663 | 1,965 | 1,943 | 13,281 | - 1.1 |
| Mississippi | 291 | 325 | 336 | 475 | 344 | 469 | 393 | 3,214 | -16.2 |
| Missouri | 1,954 | 1,578 | 1,203 | 2,252 | 1,104 | 1,551 | 1,322 | 13,298 | -14.8 |
| Montana | 127 | 211 | 188 | 201 | 215 | 199 | 159 | 1,368 | -20.1 |
| Nebraska | 469 | 516 | 471 | 554 | 509 | 461 | 615 | 3,914 | +33.4 |
| Nevada | 469 | 313 | 638 | 840 | 256 | 320 | 344 | 3,802 | + 7.5 |
| New Hampshire | 143 | 234 | 182 | 204 | 150 | 159 | 127 | 1,277 | -20.1 |
| New Jersey | 6,920 | 4,332 | 4,487 | 4,626 | 4,525 | 4,477 | 3,987 | 38,106 | -10.9 |
| New Mexico | 703 | 602 | 301 | 682 | 476 | 585 | 622 | 5,034 | + 6.3 |
| New York | 7,197 | 9,034 | 7,074 | 8,134 | 7,962 | 8,398 | 7,503 | 67,790 | -10.7 |
| North Carolina | 1,194 | 964 | 989 | 1,159 | 954 | 1,121 | 1,068 | 9,477 | - 4.7 |
| North Dakota | 111 | 150 | 164 | 213 | 227 | 190 | 205 | 1,297 | + 7.9 |
| Ohio | 3,984 | 5,339 | 5,122 | 5,667 | 6,486 | 5,283 | 5,716 | 42,154 | + 8.2 |
| Oklahoma | 966 | 929 | 764 | 1,055 | 854 | 1,278 | 866 | 8,008 | -32.2 |
| Oregon | 690 | 851 | 714 | 884 | 648 | 620 | 833 | 6,030 | +34.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,788 | 3,301 | 3,627 | 4,610 | 3,822 | 4,260 | 3,856 | 29,842 | - 9.5 |
| Rhode Island | 438 | 298 | 260 | 312 | 294 | 339 | 182 | 2,663 | -46.3 |
| South Carolina | 418 | 383 | 338 | 436 | 368 | 469 | 476 | 3,629 | + 1.5 |
| South Dakota | 111 | 264 | 245 | 267 | 215 | 199 | 227 | 1,633 | +14.1 |
| Tennessee | 1,478 | 1,388 | 1,076 | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,651 | 1,520 | 11,797 | - 7.9 |
| Texas | 6,243 | 5,896 | 5,279 | 5,712 | 6,768 | 6,605 | 6,481 | 51,277 | - 1.9 |
| Utah | 616 | 541 | 533 | 737 | 721 | 674 | 554 | 4,878 | -17.8 |
| Vermont | 24 | 52 | 24 | 25 | 38 | 30 | 28 | 228 | - 6.7 |
| Virginia | 3,036 | 2,384 | 1,989 | 2,697 | 2,203 | 2,884 | 3,138 | 23,194 | + 8.8 |
| Washington | 1,980 | 2,014 | 2,155 | 1,866 | 1,984 | 1,831 | 1,905 | 15,523 | + 4.0 |
| West Virginia | 286 | 300 | 260 | 315 | 305 | 245 | 305 | 2,272 | +24.5 |
| Wisconsin | 1,629 | 2,410 | 2,022 | 2,186 | 2,289 | 1,819 | 1,851 | 15,431 | + 1.8 |
| Wyoming | 97 | 119 | 141 | 179 | 104 | 166 | 210 | 1,185 | +26.5 |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] For distribution of nonfarm population in permit-issuing places, by State, see "New BLS Building-Permit Activity Series," table 1. (In *Construction*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, November-December 1954, pp. 7-12.) Reprints are available upon request.

**Table 18.--Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas**

*(Millions of dollars)*

| Metropolitan area | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 10.5 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 40.2 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 131.6 | + 21.4 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 18.2 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 20.4 | 23.3 | 164.1 | + 14.2 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 38.1 | + 34.9 |
| Boston, Mass. | 23.4 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 14.0 | 161.2 | - 27.8 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 8.7 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 117.2 | - 32.5 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 67.2 | 88.0 | 86.3 | 81.6 | 78.7 | 89.0 | 78.2 | 661.5 | - 12.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 20.9 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 30.1 | 31.4 | 36.0 | 30.1 | 223.5 | - 16.4 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 9.2 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 92.9 | - 4.7 |
| Denver, Colo. | 10.6 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 119.2 | - 18.9 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 63.8 | 56.8 | 64.3 | 64.8 | 77.2 | 60.8 | 55.8 | 515.7 | - 8.2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 7.8 | 9.8 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 81.4 | - 4.4 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 108.3 | 120.2 | 97.7 | 130.8 | 119.7 | 125.0 | 115.0 | 986.8 | - 8.0 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 6.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 64.3 | + 1.4 |
| Miami, Fla. | 17.8 | 13.8 | 23.3 | 20.2 | 24.0 | 16.0 | 21.5 | 168.5 | + 34.4 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 18.8 | 22.4 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 18.7 | 25.0 | 15.8 | 150.9 | - 36.8 |
| New York-Northeastern N. J. | 129.9 | 126.4 | 111.8 | 120.7 | 166.5 | 151.4 | 104.8 | 1,114.3 | - 30.8 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. | 7.1 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 54.0 | + 38.8 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 12.9 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 70.1 | - 13.2 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 47.9 | - 26.1 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 43.2 | - 39.1 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 11.2 | 14.9 | 12.7 | 20.5 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 114.6 | - 6.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.0 | 41.1 | 45.7 | 33.4 | 38.6 | 311.6 | + 15.6 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 13.9 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 10.8 | 13.2 | 117.7 | + 22.2 |
| Washington, D. C. | 29.0 | 28.9 | 24.9 | 31.2 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 32.5 | 230.4 | + 25.5 |

Source: Department of Labor.

**Table 19.--Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas**

*(Housekeeping only)*

| | 1954 | | | | | | | | Percent change, Aug. to Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | First 9 months | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 1,060 | 977 | 904 | 1,617 | 1,094 | 1,182 | 1,054 | 9,320 | - 10.8 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,372 | 1,024 | 1,243 | 1,193 | 917 | 1,393 | 1,873 | 11,783 | + 34.5 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 427 | 340 | 409 | 402 | 458 | 487 | 477 | 3,591 | - 2.1 |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,002 | 1,052 | 968 | 964 | 1,079 | 1,087 | 697 | 8,062 | - 35.9 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 610 | 720 | 894 | 1,446 | 923 | 1,100 | 818 | 7,154 | - 25.6 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 4,031 | 5,139 | 4,956 | 4,973 | 4,047 | 5,160 | 4,351 | 37,405 | - 15.7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 909 | 1,248 | 985 | 1,473 | 1,607 | 1,450 | 1,331 | 10,115 | - 8.2 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 452 | 884 | 399 | 845 | 1,234 | 679 | 596 | 5,642 | - 12.2 |
| Denver, Colo. | 972 | 817 | 1,011 | 1,228 | 1,119 | 1,259 | 1,152 | 8,775 | - 8.5 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 3,320 | 3,719 | 4,351 | 3,957 | 4,198 | 3,777 | 3,768 | 31,344 | - .2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 451 | 748 | 609 | 791 | 626 | 512 | 780 | 4,971 | + 52.3 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 8,906 | 9,788 | 7,522 | 10,164 | 8,408 | 9,041 | 8,496 | 76,381 | - 6.0 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 676 | 601 | 354 | 675 | 620 | 916 | 694 | 5,127 | - 24.2 |
| Miami, Fla. | 1,561 | 1,262 | 1,979 | 1,304 | 1,352 | 993 | 1,113 | 11,468 | + 12.1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 734 | 1,107 | 868 | 993 | 1,264 | 809 | 740 | 7,256 | - 8.5 |
| New York-Northeastern N. J. | 8,752 | 9,615 | 7,378 | 7,910 | 8,407 | 8,193 | 7,702 | 71,785 | - 6.0 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. | 877 | 436 | 420 | 620 | 454 | 557 | 795 | 5,092 | + 42.7 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 663 | 923 | 604 | 584 | 881 | 753 | 682 | 6,282 | - 9.4 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 337 | 310 | 394 | 463 | 326 | 434 | 375 | 2,968 | - 13.6 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 408 | 315 | 330 | 483 | 518 | 371 | 240 | 2,975 | - 35.3 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 905 | 875 | 827 | 722 | 886 | 653 | 784 | 7,596 | + 20.1 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. | 2,494 | 2,487 | 2,452 | 3,084 | 3,117 | 2,249 | 2,633 | 21,376 | + 17.1 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 860 | 952 | 1,093 | 877 | 1,019 | 703 | 828 | 7,230 | + 17.8 |
| Washington, D. C. | 1,833 | 2,833 | 1,433 | 2,540 | 1,719 | 2,273 | 2,045 | 18,119 | - 10.0 |

Source: Department of Labor.

# PART IV — CONTRACT AWARDS

**Table 20.--Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction [1]**

| Ownership and type of construction [2] | Value *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | | | Percent change, first 10 months 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | | | | | | First 10 mos. | | |
| | Oct. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | 1953 | 1954 | |
| **ALL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION** | 749.2 | 740.6 | 915.0 | 746.3 | 636.6 | 718.7 | 717.3 | 7,231.5 | 6,772.8 | - 6 |
| **FEDERALLY OWNED** | 235.2 | 114.6 | 185.0 | 89.3 | 68.6 | 97.7 | 127.3 | 1,989.5 | 1,182.8 | - 41 |
| Residential building | 0 | (3) | .1 | 0 | (3) | .3 | 0 | 14.9 | 3.8 | - 74 |
| Nonresidential building | 152.7 | 70.6 | 119.6 | 65.8 | 41.7 | 49.0 | 77.0 | 1,456.9 | 754.7 | - 48 |
| Educational | 1.3 | 1.6 | .4 | 1.3 | .2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 13.0 | 14.5 | + 12 |
| Hospital and institutional | .7 | 13.6 | 15.3 | .4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 23.3 | 56.1 | +141 |
| Administrative, general | 14.4 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 42.8 | 33.0 | - 23 |
| Other nonresidential building | 136.3 | 53.1 | 96.3 | 60.8 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 63.5 | 1,377.8 | 651.1 | - 53 |
| Airfield building | .2 | 5.6 | 13.4 | 3.5 | .5 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 63.3 | 72.4 | + 14 |
| Industrial | 128.4 | 20.4 | 44.1 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 1,111.7 | 337.7 | - 70 |
| Troop housing | 1.1 | 8.5 | 6.0 | .8 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 29.9 | 59.3 | 64.4 | + 9 |
| Warehouses | 2.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 25.1 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 63.0 | 79.5 | + 26 |
| All other | 3.8 | 12.5 | 25.7 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 80.5 | 97.1 | + 21 |
| Airfields | .6 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 95.2 | 137.0 | + 44 |
| Conservation and development | 27.9 | 16.8 | 29.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 23.5 | 32.1 | 204.5 | 164.0 | - 20 |
| Highway [4] | .4 | .7 | 5.6 | .5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 22.6 | + 35 |
| Electric power utilities | 47.3 | 3.9 | 6.2 | .7 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 135.4 | 49.7 | - 63 |
| All other federally owned | 6.3 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 65.9 | 51.0 | - 23 |
| **STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED** | 514.0 | 626.0 | 730.0 | 657.0 | 568.0 | 621.0 | 590.0 | 5,242.0 | 5,590.0 | + 7 |
| Residential building | 11.0 | 22.0 | 49.0 | 34.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 | 10.0 | 305.0 | 214.0 | - 30 |
| Nonresidential building | 220.0 | 265.0 | 247.0 | 251.0 | 236.0 | 256.0 | 226.0 | 1,840.0 | 2,233.0 | + 21 |
| Educational | 143.0 | 170.0 | 186.0 | 193.0 | 179.0 | 181.0 | 164.0 | 1,363.0 | 1,625.0 | + 19 |
| Hospital and institutional | 27.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 150.0 | 178.0 | + 19 |
| Administrative, general | 22.0 | 7.0 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 28.0 | 13.0 | 92.0 | 140.0 | + 52 |
| Other nonresidential building | 28.0 | 70.0 | 23.0 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 235.0 | 290.0 | + 23 |
| Highway [4] | 208.0 | 229.0 | 341.0 | 275.0 | 229.0 | 248.0 | 247.0 | 2,210.0 | 2,282.0 | + 3 |
| Sewerage systems | 30.0 | 50.0 | 42.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 55.0 | 380.0 | 392.0 | + 3 |
| Water supply facilities | 16.0 | 32.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 241.0 | 229.0 | - 5 |
| Utilities | 14.0 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 135.0 | 107.0 | - 21 |
| Electric power | 11.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 67.0 | 48.0 | - 28 |
| Other utilities | 3.0 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 68.0 | 59.0 | - 13 |
| All other State and locally owned | 15.0 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 27.0 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 131.0 | 133.0 | + 2 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

[1] Includes force-account work started, principally on Federal conservation and development and on State and Federal highway projects. [2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category. [3] Less than $100,000. [4] Awards reported to the Bureau of Public Roads for federally owned highways (averaging about $3 million a month) are temporarily included with State and Locally owned projects.

**Table 21.--Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility [1]**

| Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility | Value *(in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | | | Percent change, first 10 months 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1954 | | | | | | First 10 mos. | | |
| | Oct. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | 1953 | 1954 | |
| **ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION** | 208.4 | 229.7 | 346.6 | 275.5 | 231.2 | 250.2 | 249.2 | 2,226.7 | 2,304.6 | + 3 |
| **FEDERALLY OWNED** [2] | .4 | .7 | 5.6 | .5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 22.6 | + 35 |
| **STATE OWNED** | 160.0 | 187.0 | 263.0 | 216.0 | 183.0 | 212.0 | 220.0 | 1,874.0 | 1,914.0 | + 2 |
| Federally aided projects: [2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total value | 66.0 | 112.0 | 153.0 | 133.0 | 114.0 | 111.0 | 96.0 | 853.0 | 1,029.0 | + 21 |
| Federal funds | 38.0 | 57.0 | 80.0 | 70.0 | 61.0 | 59.0 | 53.0 | 462.0 | 546.0 | + 18 |
| Independent State projects: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total value | 94.0 | 75.0 | 110.0 | 83.0 | 69.0 | 101.0 | 124.0 | 1,021.0 | 885.0 | - 13 |
| Toll facilities | 59.0 | 2.0 | 39.0 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 37.0 | 90.0 | 640.0 | 354.0 | - 45 |
| **LOCALLY OWNED (by municipalities and counties)** | 48.0 | 42.0 | 78.0 | 59.0 | 46.0 | 36.0 | 27.0 | 336.0 | 368.0 | + 10 |

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

[1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] Awards reported to the Bureau of Public Roads for federally owned highways (averaging about $3 million a month) are temporarily included with State and locally owned projects.

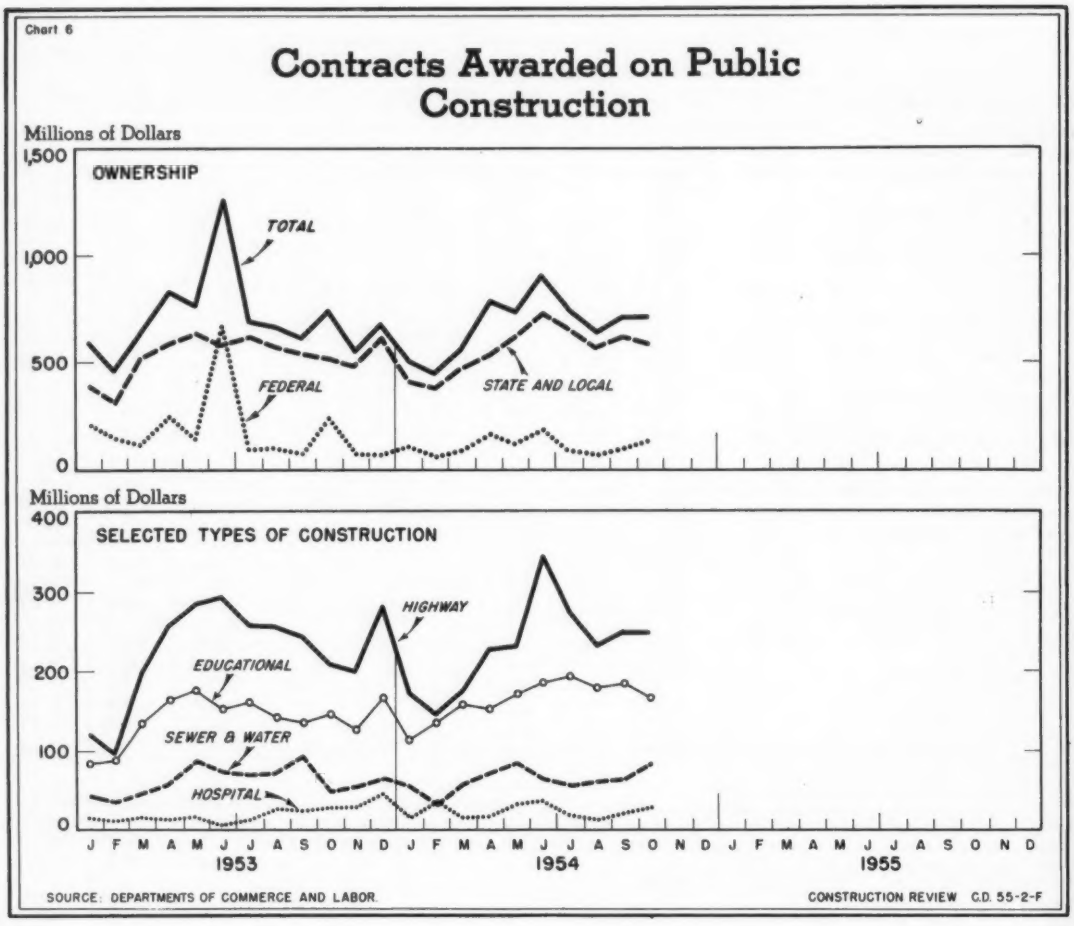



Table 22.--Contracts Awarded in 37 Eastern States

| Type of construction | Value (*in millions of dollars*) | | | Percent change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November 1954 | October 1954 | First 11 months 1954 | November 1954 from October 1954 | November 1954 from November 1953 | First 11 months 1953-54 |
| Total | 1,499 | 1,965 | 17,941 | -24 | + 8 | +11 |
| Building construction | 1,200 | 1,523 | 14,166 | -21 | + 9 | +14 |
| Residential | 709 | 852 | 7,757 | -17 | +46 | +28 |
| Nonresidential | 491 | 671 | 6,409 | -27 | -20 | (1) |
| Engineering | 299 | 442 | 3,775 | -32 | (1) | + 3 |
| Public works | 205 | 342 | 2,821 | -40 | -15 | + 9 |
| Utilities | 94 | 100 | 954 | - 6 | +62 | -13 |

Source: Compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

[1] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

# PART V — COSTS

Table 23.--Construction Cost Indexes

| Compiler and coverage | Indexes (1947-49 = 100) | | | | | | | Percent change, November 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | |
| American Appraisal Company | 126.4 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 127.2 | 114.5 | 120.0 | 124.5 | +2.2 |
| Associated General Contractors | 133.0 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 116.9 | 123.1 | 129.3 | +3.3 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average): | | | | | | | | |
| Residences | 120.7 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 117.2 | 119.9 | 121.5 | - .4 |
| Apartments, hotels, and office buildings | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 127.5 | 119.2 | 123.6 | 127.3 | + .2 |
| Commercial and factory buildings | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 119.0 | 123.7 | 127.8 | + .6 |
| Engineering News-Record (as of Dec. 1): | | | | | | | | |
| Building | 134.4 | 134.7 | 135.0 | 135.2 | 119.9 | 125.7 | 128.9 | +4.9 |
| Construction | 141.4 | 141.7 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 120.9 | 129.7 | 134.9 | +5.2 |
| Department of Commerce composite [1] | 122.6 | 122.7 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 117.1 | 120.4 | 122.5 | + .8 |

Source: Department of Commerce.

[1] A composite of cost indexes representative of the major types of construction, weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table 24.--Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials, by Selected Classes

| Commodity | Indexes (1947-49 = 100) | | | | | | | | | Percent change, November 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | |
| **ALL BUILDING MATERIALS** [1] | **118.5** | **120.5** | **120.8** | **121.3** | **121.7** | **121.9** | **118.5** | **118.4** | **119.5** | **+ 2.0** |
| **LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber | 115.5 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 116.3 | + 2.8 |
| Douglas fir | 116.7 | 125.2 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 127.3 | 125.2 | 126.3 | 124.9 | 109.6 | +14.2 |
| Southern pine | 107.5 | 111.2 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 113.8 | 116.2 | 118.3 | 113.2 | + .5 |
| Other softwoods | 129.3 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 130.7 | 131.2 | 125.6 | 129.2 | 129.8 | + 1.1 |
| Hardwoods | 112.1 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 117.1 | 110.5 | 115.2 | - 3.0 |
| Millwork | 130.8 | 130.7 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 129.1 | 127.5 | 131.2 | - .8 |
| Plywood | 99.7 | 103.0 | 105.4 | 103.2 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 109.4 | 102.3 | 103.1 | + 1.2 |
| Softwood | 100.9 | 108.9 | 114.7 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 111.5 | 103.9 | 102.4 | + 7.8 |
| Hardwood | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 107.9 | 101.1 | 103.6 | - 3.4 |
| **PAINT AND PAINT MATERIALS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prepared paint | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 109.4 | 110.5 | 112.7 | + .1 |
| Paint materials | 96.8 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 110.8 | 96.5 | 97.7 | - 1.1 |
| **METAL PRODUCTS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Structural shapes | 141.3 | 146.2 | 146.2 | 146.2 | 146.2 | 146.2 | 128.4 | 134.9 | 141.9 | + 3.0 |
| Hardware finish | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 127.7 | 122.3 | 136.6 | + 1.0 |
| Plumbing equipment | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 121.3 | 118.1 | 118.2 | + .4 |
| Enameled iron fixtures | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 122.6 | 129.2 | 0 |
| Vitreous china fixtures | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 128.4 | 123.0 | 111.7 | 0 |
| Brass fittings | 116.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 113.7 | 113.1 | 115.9 | + 1.0 |
| Heating equipment | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114.) | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 113.6 | 115.8 | - 1.3 |
| Furnaces | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 118.5 | 117.2 | 120.8 | + .2 |
| Water heaters | 107.6 | 107.6 | 108.4 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 114.5 | 113.3 | 111.0 | - 2.5 |
| Metal sash | 127.3 | 127.3 | 131.4 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 127.3 | + 4.1 |
| **NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass, plate | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 132.0 | 0 |
| Glass, window | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 131.3 | 0 |
| Concrete ingredients | 120.1 | 122.1 | 122.2 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 119.4 | + 2.3 |
| Portland cement | 124.9 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 116.4 | 116.4 | 124.4 | + 3.1 |
| Concrete products | 117.5 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 117.4 | 0 |
| Structural clay products | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 121.4 | 124.0 | 132.1 | + 2.5 |
| Gypsum products | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 122.1 | 0 |
| Insulation materials | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 107.3 | 104.3 | 106.9 | 110.1 | - 2.5 |
| Asphalt roofing | 120.2 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 119.5 | 111.1 | 115.1 | 118.9 | + .5 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building board | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 113.4 | 118.2 | 123.0 | + 3.7 |
| Kitchen cabinets, metal | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 128.2 | 125.2 | 125.2 | 127.2 | + .8 |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Includes items not shown separately.

**Table 25.--Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials**

| Commodity | Unit | 1954 October | 1954 September | 1953 October |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** | | | | |
| Douglas fir: | | | | |
| Dimension, mixed, No. 1, green, S4S, 2"x4", R.L., f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | $ 71.810 | $ 72.318 | $ 58.784 |
| Boards, No. 1, green S4S, R.L., 1"x8" and shiplap, loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 67.102 | 65.814 | 58.639 |
| Timbers, No. 1, 8"x8" to 12"x12", R.L., green, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 70.568 | 67.736 | 60.172 |
| Southern pine: | | | | |
| Dimension, No. 2 and better, 2"x4"x16', dry, S.L., f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 79.476 | 79.231 | 80.287 |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, 1"x6", dry, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 75.923 | 75.218 | 76.545 |
| Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3 common, 1"x8", R.L., S2 or 4S, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 71.380 | 71.620 | 70.840 |
| Oak, red, flooring, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, select, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 171.907 | 170.503 | 168.543 |
| Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 174.369 | 174.696 | 176.205 |
| Poplar, plain, No. 2B common, 4/4", R.W., f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 55.000 | 59.000 | 59.000 |
| Beech, No. 2B common, 4/4", R.W. & L, f.o.b. mill | *M. bd. ft.* | 47.000 | 47.000 | 55.000 |
| **MILLWORK** | | | | |
| Door, Douglas fir, interior, 2 plywood panels, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory | *Ea.* | 4.829 | 4.776 | 4.528 |
| Frame, door, Ponderosa pine, exterior, 1-5/16"x2" casing, with sill, f.o.b. factory | *Ea.* | 9.214 | 9.214 | 9.321 |
| Window, Ponderosa pine, 2 light, check rail, open, f.o.b. factory | *Ea.* | 1.642 | 1.642 | 1.672 |
| **PLYWOOD** | | | | |
| Douglas fir, interior, A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill | *M. sq. ft.* | 80.807 | 80.807 | 72.251 |
| Douglas fir, interior, C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill | *M. sq. ft.* | 70.039 | 67.478 | 60.734 |
| **BOARD** | | | | |
| Insulation, fiber, 1/2"x48"x96", interior, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized | *M. sq. ft.* | 53.000 | 53.000 | 51.000 |
| **PREPARED PAINT** | | | | |
| Emulsion, water-thinned, inside, delivered | *Gal.* | 2.372 | 2.372 | 2.372 |
| Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered | *Gal.* | 3.682 | 3.682 | 3.663 |
| Enamel, white, gloss, first grade, delivered | *Gal.* | 4.497 | 4.497 | 4.577 |
| Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered | *Gal.* | 2.868 | 2.868 | 2.854 |
| Outside, white, first grade, delivered | *Gal.* | 4.342 | 4.342 | 4.285 |
| **METAL PRODUCTS** | | | | |
| Structural shapes, standard, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, 12" depth, ASTM spec. A7 base quantity, f.o.b. mill | *100 lb.* | 4.517 | 4.517 | 4.383 |
| Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" round x 30' long with 10% shorts, spec. ASTM A-15, SOT, base quantity, f.o.b. mill | *100 lb.* | 5.050 | 5.058 | 4.775 |
| Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gauge x 39" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill | *100 lb.* | 7.220 | 7.220 | 6.945 |
| Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill | *100 ft.* | 15.000 | 15.000 | 14.454 |
| Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, weight 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill | *100 ft.* | 18.605 | 18.605 | 17.731 |
| Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8-penny, common, c/l, f.o.b. mill | *100 lb. keg* | 7.815 | 7.815 | 7.488 |
| Soil pipe, cast iron, 2" to 6", f.o.b. foundry, index number (1947-49=100) | *Ton* | (108.4) | (105.5) | (105.5) |
| Aluminum sheets, 30,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed, index number (1947-49=100) | *Lb.* | (136.3) | (136.3) | (132.6) |
| Copper water tubing, 2,000 ft. or more, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed | *Ft.* | $ .253 | $ .253 | (1) |
| Wire, building, type R, lots over $500 list value, f.o.b. destination | *M. ft.* | 11.794 | 11.475 | $ 12.750 |
| Screening, insect, bronze wire, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, f.o.b. factory, freight equalized | *100 ft. roll* | 24.540 | 24.540 | 24.220 |
| **PLUMBING EQUIPMENT** | | | | |
| Bath tub, enameled iron, 5', recesses, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 53.841 | 53.841 | 53.841 |
| Lavatory, enameled iron, 20"x18", f.o.b. plant, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 12.858 | 12.858 | 12.858 |
| Water closet, vitreous china, close coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 21.778 | 21.778 | 21.758 |
| Sink, enameled steel, 32"x21", flat rim, 2-compartment, acid resisting, without drainboard, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 16.058 | 16.057 | 16.057 |

Table 25.--Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials--Continued

| Commodity | Unit | 1954 | | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | October | September | October |
| **HEATING EQUIPMENT** | | | | |
| Boiler, heating, steel, oil fired, steam rating 400 sq. ft., less burner, with jacket and standard trim, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Ea.* | $186.618 | $184.880 | $184.880 |
| Convector, nonferrous, free standing, average of 43 sq. ft. steam rating capacity, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Sq. ft.* | .432 | .432 | .467 |
| Furnace, warm air: | | | | |
| Steel, oil fired, forced air, gun-type burner, average bonnet output 90,000-115,000 b.t.u. per hour, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 252.052 | 252.052 | 256.742 |
| Steel, gas fired, standard automatic controls, average input rating 85,000-110,000 b.t.u. per hour, enclosing jacket, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 168.144 | 168.144 | 177.933 |
| Furnace, floor, gas fired, floor grill, average input rating 40,000-60,000 b.t.u. per hr., manual controls, f.o.b. factory | *Ea.* | 56.967 | 56.967 | 53.690 |
| Oil burner, mechanical forced draft (gun-type), 2-1/2 gal. per hour, thermostat, limit and stack controls, f.o.b. factory | *Ea.* | 104.245 | 104.245 | 112.495 |
| Water heater, gas, automatic, 30-gal. storage tank, galvanized steel, 1-year guarantee, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed | *Ea.* | 39.079 | 39.079 | 43.260 |
| **NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS** | | | | |
| Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant | *Ton* | 1.148 | 1.148 | 1.116 |
| Gravel (for concrete), 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant | *Ton* | 1.373 | 1.373 | 1.364 |
| Crushed stone (for concrete), 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant | *Ton* | 1.549 | 1.551 | 1.544 |
| Block, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant | *Ea.* | .180 | .180 | .189 |
| Pipe, concrete, culvert, reinforced, 24" diameter, ASTM spec. C76-41 table 1, 3" wall thickness, 4' lengths delivered | *Ft.* | 3.646 | 3.646 | 3.685 |
| Brick, building, f.o.b. plant | *M.* | 28.382 | 28.382 | 28.100 |
| Brick, face, red, select, first quality, textured, f.o.b. plant | *M.* | 36.807 | 36.807 | 36.263 |
| Tile, clay, partition, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, f.o.b. plant | *M.* | 122.219 | 122.219 | 116.864 |
| Sewer pipe, vitrified clay, 8" diameter, 3' lengths, standard strength, f.o.b. plant | *Ft.* | .457 | .457 | .455 |
| Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized | *M. sq. ft.* | 24.010 | 24.010 | 24.010 |
| Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized | *M. sq. ft.* | 31.850 | 31.850 | 31.850 |
| Plaster, gypsum, base coat, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized | *Ton* | 14.948 | 14.948 | 14.948 |
| Shingles, asphalt, strip, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight equalized | *Sq.* | 5.298 | 5.205 | 5.538 |
| Lime, hydrated, finishing, f.o.b. plant | *Ton* | 17.914 | 17.914 | 17.750 |
| Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized | *Sq.* | 9.697 | 9.697 | 9.337 |

Source: Department of Labor

[1] Not available.

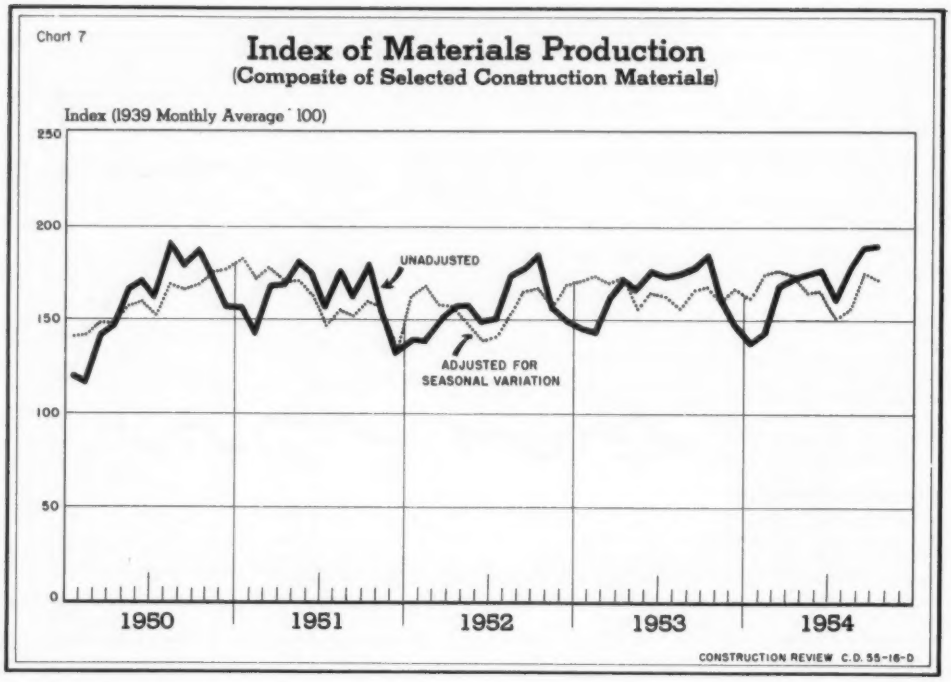



**Table 26.--Construction Materials: Indexes of Production**

*(1939 monthly average = 100)*

| Material | 1953 | 1954 | | | | Percent change October 1954 from-- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. 1954 | Oct. 1953 |
| Composite: | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted | 185.7 | [2] 160.9 | [2] 177.3 | [2] 188.7 | 189.9 | + 1 | + 2 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation | 167.6 | [2] 151.2 | [2] 156.6 | [2] 175.5 | 171.4 | - 2 | + 2 |
| Fabricated structural steel [1] | 246.2 | 221.0 | 227.1 | 221.1 | 212.1 | - 4 | -14 |
| Concrete reinforcing bars [1] | 152.3 | 158.9 | 144.3 | 142.9 | 142.4 | (3) | - 7 |
| Wire nails [1] | 92.8 | 83.6 | 94.8 | 97.5 | 87.9 | -10 | - 5 |
| Rigid steel conduit and fittings [1] | 152.7 | 224.0 | 334.2 | 319.4 | 297.1 | - 7 | +95 |
| Cast iron soil pipe and fittings [1] | 211.5 | 190.6 | 220.3 | 215.9 | 220.5 | + 2 | + 4 |
| Lumber | 147.6 | 111.5 | 120.5 | 135.2 | 139.8 | + 3 | - 5 |
| Hardwood flooring | 176.3 | 182.3 | 197.3 | 202.3 | 203.1 | (3) | +15 |
| Softwood plywood | 383.7 | 184.9 | 270.2 | 433.8 | 512.3 | +18 | +34 |
| Brick | 136.6 | 136.5 | 148.0 | 146.2 | 142.4 | - 3 | + 4 |
| Structural clay tile | 95.8 | 94.3 | 95.1 | 91.3 | 91.4 | (3) | - 5 |
| Clay sewer pipe | 161.0 | 151.1 | 165.7 | 174.0 | 165.2 | - 5 | + 3 |
| Cement | 242.8 | 250.0 | 252.1 | 250.8 | 254.1 | + 1 | + 5 |
| Gypsum board [1] | 963.5 | [2] 1,021.9 | [2] 1,065.7 | [2] 1,062.8 | 1,167.9 | +10 | +21 |
| Gypsum lath [1] | 221.6 | 240.6 | 247.0 | [2] 239.5 | 240.6 | (3) | + 9 |
| Asphalt prepared roofing [1] | 201.3 | 184.6 | 212.0 | 248.2 | 214.0 | -14 | + 6 |
| Asphalt siding-felts [1] | 206.6 | 208.0 | 221.8 | 271.3 | 219.5 | -19 | + 6 |
| Warm air furnaces | 337.2 | 235.8 | 321.6 | 350.8 | 347.7 | - 1 | + 3 |
| Cast iron radiation [1] | 76.5 | 38.6 | 66.1 | 64.1 | 66.8 | + 4 | -13 |

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms shown in notes to the tables following.

[1] Shipments. [2] Revised. [3] Change of less than 0.5 percent.

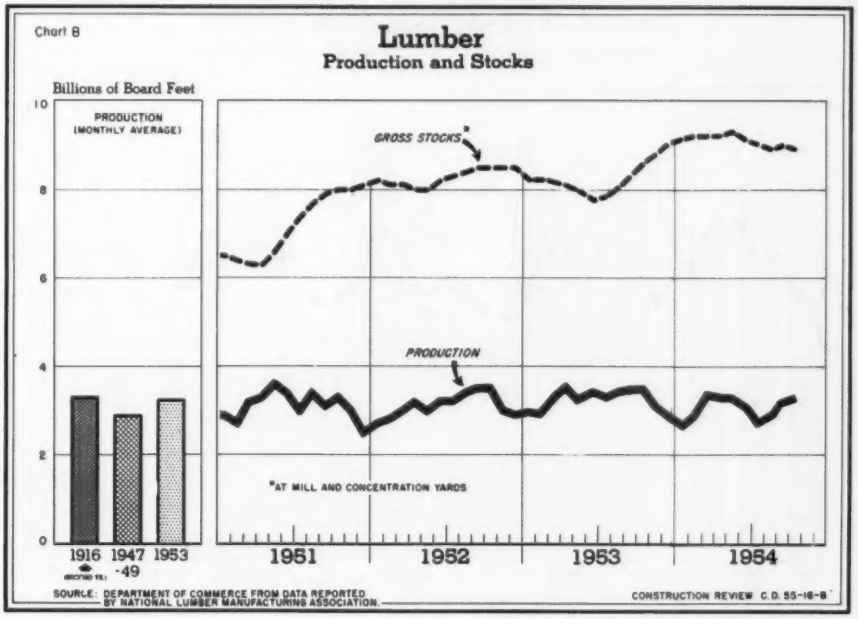



Table 27.--Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

| Period | Softwood lumber (million bd. ft.) | | | Hardwood flooring (thousand bd. ft.) | | | Douglas fir plywood (million sq. ft.) | Insulating boards (tons) | Hardboard (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Shipments | Stocks | Production | Shipments | Stocks | Production | Production | Production |
| Year: 1951 | 30,383 | 29,710 | 5,081 | 1,048,320 | 994,420 | 89,662 | 2,875 | 925,744 | 343,552 |
| 1952 | 30,477 | 30,578 | 4,980 | 1,004,117 | 1,001,672 | 86,938 | 3,051 | 879,655 | 396,219 |
| 1953 | 31,072 | 30,318 | 5,756 | 1,004,558 | 1,010,972 | 73,449 | 3,704 | 952,562 | 423,428 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 29,510 | 29,631 | -- | 1,054,487 | 1,042,243 | -- | 3,563 | 943,821 | 440,369 |
| August 1954 | 29,141 | 29,449 | -- | 1,074,093 | 1,062,653 | -- | 3,533 | 952,189 | 448,558 |
| September 1954 | 29,102 | 29,508 | -- | 1,092,859 | 1,083,794 | -- | 3,565 | 963,051 | 462,929 |
| October 1954 | 29,102 | 29,636 | -- | 1,106,684 | 1,100,413 | -- | 3,640 | 986,336 | 469,556 |
| 1953: October | 2,748 | 2,602 | 5,565 | 90,963 | 88,497 | 61,112 | 318 | 77,550 | 36,641 |
| November | 2,360 | 2,251 | 5,675 | 80,478 | 77,674 | 64,066 | 306 | 74,995 | 32,173 |
| December | 2,237 | 2,156 | 5,756 | 85,518 | 75,046 | 73,449 | 297 | 67,130 | 26,404 |
| 1954: January | 2,106 | 2,079 | 5,821 | 81,232 | 76,901 | 78,039 | 303 | 69,019 | 32,100 |
| February | 2,221 | 2,196 | 5,842 | 79,418 | 79,387 | 77,920 | 319 | 68,417 | 37,420 |
| March | 2,668 | 2,754 | 5,757 | 94,059 | 93,753 | 76,673 | 377 | 82,219 | 43,599 |
| April | 2,649 | 2,784 | 5,655 | 94,012 | 94,876 | 73,145 | 355 | 81,224 | 44,581 |
| May | 2,639 | 2,604 | 5,690 | 90,449 | 90,438 | 71,440 | 329 | 87,988 | 42,042 |
| June | 2,499 | 2,768 | 5,421 | 96,554 | 100,063 | 66,986 | 280 | 89,877 | 42,879 |
| July | 2,023 | 2,257 | 5,214 | 94,037 | 98,340 | 62,583 | 142 | 85,910 | 40,890 |
| August | 2,295 | 2,395 | 5,108 | 101,799 | 104,247 | 59,768 | 207 | 89,862 | 41,791 |
| September | 2,657 | 2,662 | 5,103 | 104,340 | 104,572 | 56,859 | 332 | 88,860 | 42,409 |
| October | 2,748 | 2,730 | 5,093 | 104,788 | 105,116 | 56,456 | 393 | 100,835 | 43,268 |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | 0 | +5 | -8 | +15 | +19 | -8 | +24 | +29 | +18 |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | -7 | -1 | -- | +12 | +10 | -- | + 5 | + 4 | +13 |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

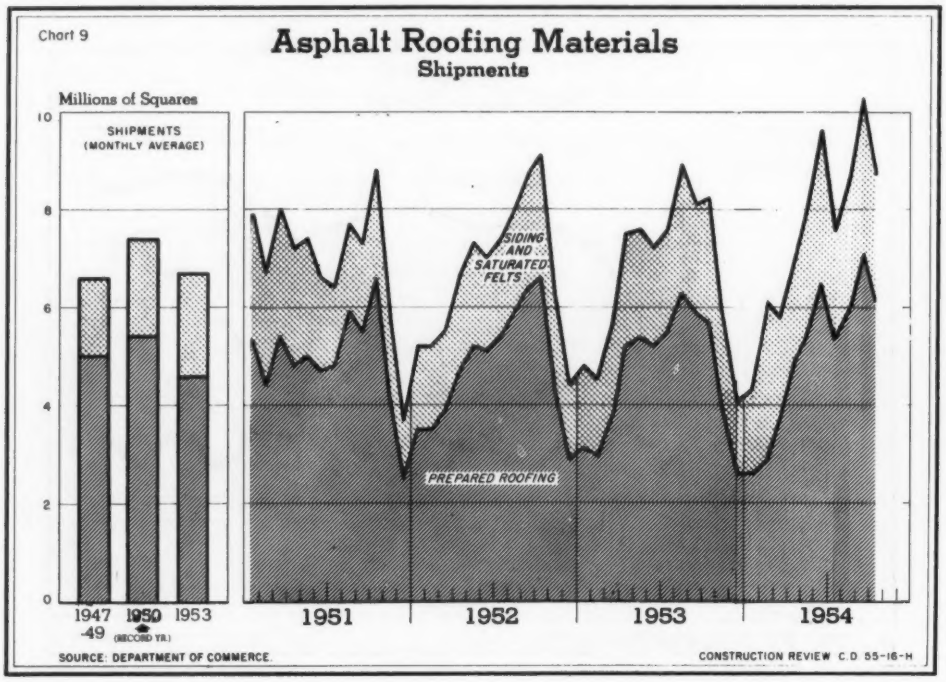



Table 28.--Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

| Period | Production (Thousands of units) | | | | | Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Douglas fir doors (panel type) | Ponderosa pine doors | Hardwood doors | Open sash | Exterior frames | Paint, varnish, & lacquer |
| Year: 1951 | 5,119 | 3,148 | 1,030 | 10,424 | 4,543 | 270,722 |
| 1952 | 5,288 | 2,417 | 1,207 | 10,514 | 4,543 | 274,992 |
| 1953 | 4,070 | 2,487 | 1,301 | 11,419 | 5,072 | 276,326 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 3,370 | 2,134 | 1,370 | 10,041 | 4,934 | 272,994 |
| August 1954 | 3,199 | 2,165 | 1,426 | 9,985 | 4,992 | 273,447 |
| September 1954 | 3,233 | 2,210 | 1,473 | 10,204 | 5,188 | 272,603 |
| October 1954 | 3,302 | 2,244 | 1,544 | 10,399 | 5,367 | 270,657 |
| 1953: October | 277 | 195 | 97 | 1,032 | 450 | 22,698 |
| November | 259 | 188 | 84 | 832 | 338 | 18,738 |
| December | 281 | 171 | 104 | 765 | 293 | 16,959 |
| 1954: January | 294 | 156 | 96 | 634 | 355 | 20,961 |
| February | 333 | 173 | 105 | 689 | 383 | 19,454 |
| March | 385 | 203 | 136 | 778 | 426 | 22,988 |
| April | 344 | 181 | 127 | 784 | 423 | 25,200 |
| May | 297 | 162 | 137 | 841 | 448 | 25,183 |
| June | 265 | 199 | 125 | 967 | 541 | 27,462 |
| July | 85 | 127 | 133 | 716 | 399 | 24,874 |
| August | 71 | 220 | 177 | 919 | 498 | 24,777 |
| September | 342 | 235 | 152 | 1,247 | 634 | 23,309 |
| October | 346 | 229 | 168 | 1,227 | 629 | 20,752 |
| | Percent change | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | +25 | +33 | +72 | +30 | +41 | -9 |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | -22 | - 1 | +22 | - 6 | + 8 | -2 |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Fir Door Institute, the National Wood Work Manufacturers Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

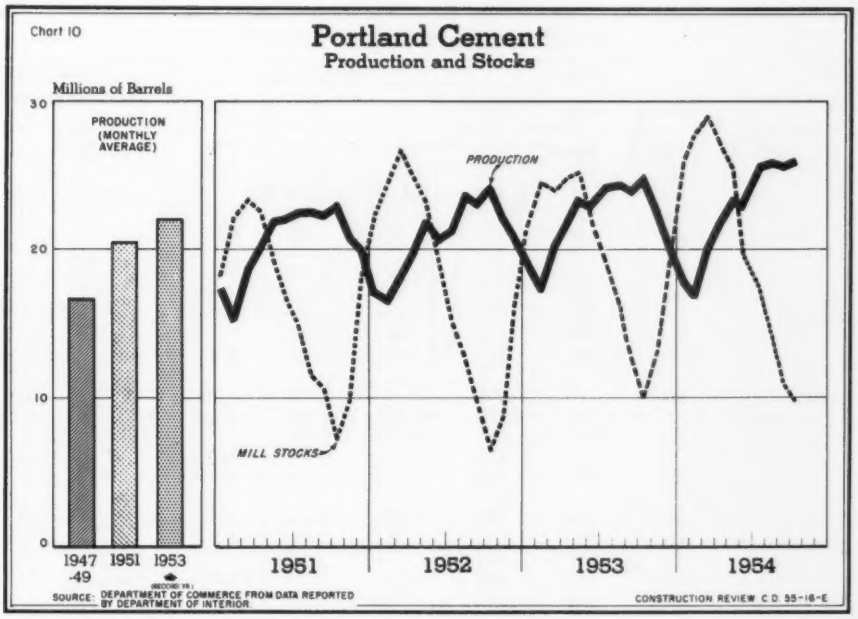



**Table 29.--Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks**

| Period | Production (M of barrels) | Shipments (M of barrels) | Stocks (M of barrels) | Shipments (M of squares) | | | | Shipments [1] (MM Sq. ft.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Portland cement | | | Asphalt prepared roofing | Asphalt siding | Asphalt insulated brick siding | Asphalt and tar saturated felts | Gypsum board | Gypsum lath |
| Year: 1951 | 246,065 | 241,184 | 17,993 | 59,116 | 2,078 | 2,411 | 24,919 | 3,398 | 2,756 |
| 1952 | 249,091 | 251,137 | 15,964 | 57,938 | 1,858 | 2,718 | 23,577 | 3,457 | 2,315 |
| 1953 | 264,022 | 260,889 | 19,231 | 56,703 | 1,557 | 2,794 | 25,788 | 3,757 | 2,435 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 263,633 | 265,562 | -- | 56,252 | 1,528 | 2,440 | 27,660 | -- | -- |
| August 1954 | 265,025 | 267,272 | -- | 55,870 | 1,527 | 2,404 | 27,407 | -- | -- |
| September 1954 | 266,779 | 268,897 | -- | 56,993 | 1,522 | 2,375 | 28,058 | 4,034 | 2,444 |
| October 1954 | 267,928 | 268,474 | -- | 57,270 | 1,481 | 2,324 | 27,956 | -- | -- |
| 1953: October | 24,738 | 27,556 | 10,049 | 5,811 | 185 | 272 | 2,538 | -- | -- |
| November | 22,529 | 19,495 | 13,083 | 4,126 | 138 | 187 | 2,008 | -- | -- |
| December | 20,243 | 14,130 | 19,231 | 2,698 | 107 | 96 | 1,629 | 961 | 602 |
| 1954: January | 17,769 | 11,143 | 25,869 | 2,565 | 89 | 99 | 1,600 | -- | -- |
| February | 16,895 | 15,202 | 27,562 | 2,846 | 94 | 127 | 3,114 | -- | -- |
| March | 20,142 | 18,797 | 28,906 | 3,824 | 116 | 178 | 1,859 | 942 | 518 |
| April | 21,709 | 23,566 | 27,044 | 4,923 | 113 | 217 | 1,962 | -- | -- |
| May | 23,255 | 24,888 | 25,412 | 5,374 | 114 | 219 | 2,537 | -- | -- |
| June | 22,802 | 28,632 | 19,609 | 6,484 | 151 | 231 | 2,985 | 1,052 | 635 |
| July | 25,467 | 27,628 | 17,451 | 5,251 | 115 | 233 | 2,330 | -- | -- |
| August | 25,681 | 28,802 | 14,329 | 6,029 | 147 | 260 | 2,460 | -- | -- |
| September | 25,549 | 29,058 | 10,890 | 7,062 | 153 | 256 | 3,036 | 1,079 | 689 |
| October | 25,887 | 27,133 | 9,655 | 6,088 | 144 | 221 | 2,436 | -- | -- |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | +5 | -2 | -4 | +5 | -22 | -19 | - 4 | -- | -- |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | +2 | +3 | -- | +1 | - 6 | -19 | +10 | -- | -- |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines), and the Bureau of the Census.

[1] Quarterly.

**Table 30.--Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State**

*(Thousands of barrels)*

| State | 1954 | | | Calendar year | | | 12 months ending-- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | July 1954 | August 1954 | September 1954 |
| Alabama | 295 | 339 | 375 | 3,736 | 3,883 | 4,260 | 4,043 | 3,944 | 3,885 |
| Arizona | 167 | 160 | 156 | 1,682 | 2,119 | 2,433 | 2,376 | 2,351 | 2,304 |
| Arkansas | 164 | 213 | 150 | 1,854 | 1,940 | 1,762 | 1,645 | 1,658 | 1,642 |
| California | 2,481 | 2,597 | 2,590 | 25,192 | 25,367 | 27,737 | 27,755 | 27,832 | 27,885 |
| Colorado | 209 | 348 | 337 | 2,859 | 2,826 | 2,941 | 3,058 | 3,078 | 3,112 |
| Connecticut | 371 | 332 | 296 | 2,771 | 2,977 | 3,194 | 3,277 | 3,246 | 3,221 |
| Delaware | 146 | 116 | 89 | 784 | 861 | 902 | 917 | 930 | 912 |
| District of Columbia | 133 | 129 | 116 | 1,458 | 1,156 | 1,249 | 1,301 | 1,313 | 1,307 |
| Florida | 630 | 703 | 728 | 6,052 | 6,680 | 7,487 | 7,546 | 7,653 | 7,802 |
| Georgia | 309 | 371 | 411 | 3,514 | 4,161 | 4,644 | 4,573 | 4,503 | 4,475 |
| Idaho | 161 | 144 | 190 | 1,154 | 1,116 | 986 | 1,053 | 1,088 | 1,172 |
| Illinois | 1,603 | 1,676 | 1,835 | 12,286 | 13,327 | 13,439 | 14,345 | 14,354 | 14,686 |
| Indiana | 751 | 702 | 761 | 6,354 | 6,207 | 6,568 | 6,721 | 6,704 | 6,694 |
| Iowa | 716 | 759 | 856 | 4,949 | 4,890 | 4,941 | 5,547 | 5,592 | 5,613 |
| Kansas | 567 | 679 | 753 | 4,478 | 5,939 | 5,801 | 6,258 | 6,203 | 6,297 |
| Kentucky | 298 | 300 | 301 | 2,925 | 3,621 | 3,354 | 3,174 | 3,146 | 3,106 |
| Louisiana | 482 | 588 | 665 | 5,282 | 5,869 | 5,728 | 5,908 | 5,957 | 6,072 |
| Maine | 104 | 119 | 124 | 711 | 692 | 894 | 830 | 837 | 839 |
| Maryland | 470 | 395 | 436 | 4,399 | 4,363 | 4,676 | 4,494 | 4,429 | 4,418 |
| Massachusetts | 458 | 428 | 385 | 4,153 | 4,347 | 4,351 | 4,147 | 4,122 | 4,108 |
| Michigan | 1,460 | 1,592 | 1,457 | 10,693 | 11,255 | 12,716 | 12,861 | 12,965 | 12,916 |
| Minnesota | 695 | 775 | 654 | 4,521 | 4,748 | 4,968 | 5,243 | 5,366 | 5,334 |
| Mississippi | 148 | 163 | 141 | 1,671 | 1,705 | 1,696 | 1,759 | 1,746 | 1,701 |
| Missouri | 735 | 793 | 796 | 5,663 | 6,319 | 6,796 | 7,758 | 7,672 | 7,527 |
| Montana | 118 | 120 | 119 | 1,577 | 1,358 | 949 | 1,023 | 1,034 | 1,047 |
| Nebraska | 444 | 405 | 491 | 2,356 | 2,629 | 3,384 | 3,401 | 3,371 | 3,461 |
| Nevada | 71 | 73 | 72 | 390 | 625 | 618 | 773 | 802 | 819 |
| New Hampshire | 106 | 95 | 99 | 442 | 451 | 549 | 627 | 663 | 697 |
| New Jersey | 901 | 891 | 871 | 8,232 | 8,084 | 8,581 | 9,083 | 9,114 | 9,162 |
| New Mexico | 165 | 168 | 178 | 1,745 | 1,645 | 1,860 | 1,827 | 1,852 | 1,865 |
| New York | 2,478 | 2,542 | 2,324 | 16,248 | 16,905 | 19,134 | 19,609 | 20,466 | 20,447 |
| North Carolina | 388 | 378 | 413 | 3,683 | 3,896 | 3,715 | 3,836 | 3,820 | 3,937 |
| North Dakota | 211 | 163 | 143 | 1,005 | 1,062 | 1,148 | 1,240 | 1,201 | 1,193 |
| Ohio | 1,813 | 1,848 | 2,158 | 12,968 | 13,021 | 14,286 | 15,069 | 15,265 | 15,819 |
| Oklahoma | 343 | 355 | 363 | 3,781 | 4,677 | 4,158 | 4,355 | 4,331 | 4,335 |
| Oregon | 218 | 212 | 219 | 3,350 | 2,902 | 2,445 | 2,199 | 2,163 | 2,132 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,721 | 1,602 | 1,645 | 16,133 | 15,055 | 15,234 | 15,046 | 14,940 | 14,967 |
| Rhode Island | 75 | 56 | 56 | 956 | 1,015 | 857 | 743 | 714 | 681 |
| South Carolina | 174 | 164 | 169 | 2,313 | 2,961 | 2,217 | 2,081 | 2,059 | 2,053 |
| South Dakota | 107 | 133 | 157 | 1,012 | 1,113 | 1,246 | 1,194 | 1,161 | 1,109 |
| Tennessee | 409 | 476 | 480 | 4,792 | 4,702 | 4,856 | 4,671 | 4,703 | 4,684 |
| Texas | 1,737 | 1,808 | 1,791 | 16,519 | 17,249 | 16,158 | 16,899 | 17,466 | 17,919 |
| Utah | 142 | 177 | 162 | 1,191 | 1,343 | 1,343 | 1,373 | 1,388 | 1,394 |
| Vermont | 34 | 25 | 32 | 330 | 321 | 300 | 260 | 247 | 248 |
| Virginia | 424 | 439 | 462 | 4,719 | 4,652 | 4,701 | 4,515 | 4,529 | 4,551 |
| Washington | 544 | 583 | 583 | 4,518 | 4,954 | 5,413 | 5,325 | 5,409 | 5,452 |
| West Virginia | 324 | 292 | 242 | 1,803 | 1,791 | 1,921 | 2,327 | 2,404 | 2,420 |
| Wisconsin | 635 | 776 | 704 | 5,227 | 5,673 | 6,127 | 5,710 | 5,725 | 5,771 |
| Wyoming | 52 | 58 | 71 | 607 | 561 | 538 | 567 | 559 | 567 |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines).

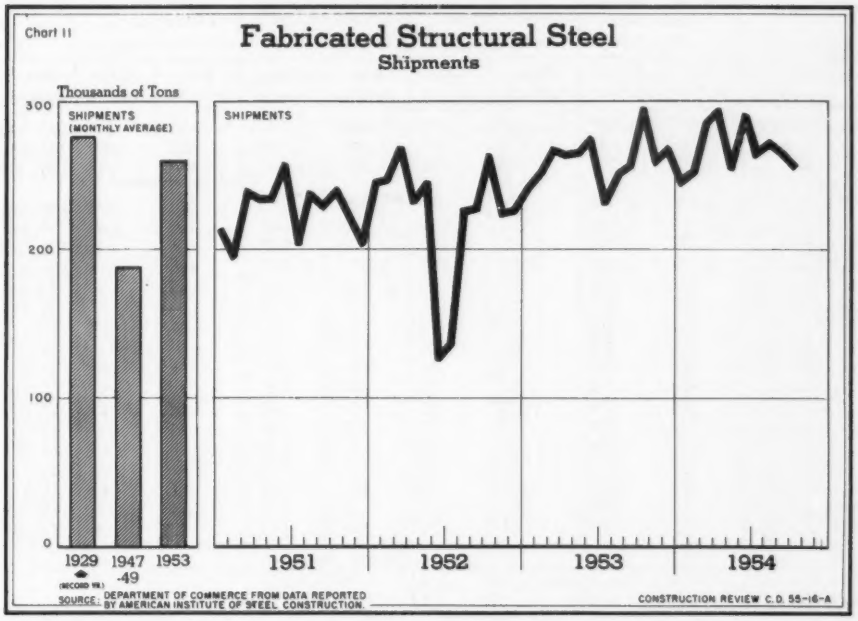



**Table 31.--Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog**

*(Thousands of tons)*

| Period | Shipments | | | | | | | | | Shipments | Bookings | Backlog |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Line pipe | Concrete reinforcing bars | Galvanized sheets | Nails | Piling | Rails | Cast-iron pipe: Pressure | Cast-iron pipe: Soil | Rigid Steel conduit | Fabricated structural steel | Fabricated structural steel | Fabricated structural steel |
| Year: 1951 | 3,187 | 1,900 | 1,985 | 865 | 399 | 1,820 | 1,473 | 688 | 281 | 2,702 | 2,931 | 1,175 |
| 1952 | 2,882 | 1,813 | 1,961 | 651 | 235 | 1,454 | 1,312 | 651 | 225 | 2,664 | 2,504 | 1,033 |
| 1953 | 3,507 | 1,849 | 2,291 | 529 | 343 | 1,954 | 1,286 | 677 | 221 | 3,117 | 2,787 | 1,010 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 3,141 | 1,774 | 2,277 | 542 | 380 | 1,757 | 1,299 | 699 | 191 | 3,214 | 2,517 | -- |
| August 1954 | 3,074 | 1,778 | 2,296 | 551 | 395 | 1,678 | 1,317 | 711 | 200 | 3,235 | 2,465 | -- |
| September 1954 | 2,985 | 1,766 | 2,312 | 559 | 396 | 1,579 | 1,334 | 719 | 207 | 3,244 | 2,454 | -- |
| October 1954 | 2,867 | 1,755 | 2,312 | 556 | 399 | 1,474 | 1,345 | 721 | 214 | 3,204 | 2,470 | -- |
| 1953: October | 321 | 161 | 209 | 52 | 35 | 164 | 119 | 66 | 15 | 295 | 191 | 1,041 |
| November | 262 | 140 | 177 | 36 | 33 | 182 | 102 | 54 | 14 | 258 | 154 | 1,028 |
| December | 232 | 125 | 175 | 28 | 37 | 185 | 95 | 46 | 14 | 267 | 204 | 1,010 |
| 1954: January | 196 | 111 | 169 | 38 | 30 | 178 | 91 | 48 | 13 | 246 | 178 | 1,012 |
| February | 224 | 113 | 167 | 41 | 29 | 178 | 93 | 51 | 13 | 253 | 267 | 984 |
| March | 265 | 125 | 180 | 51 | 37 | 166 | 113 | 62 | 16 | 285 | 194 | 954 |
| April | 284 | 146 | 202 | 52 | 36 | 122 | 116 | 66 | 16 | 294 | 185 | 924 |
| May | 257 | 163 | 202 | 51 | 32 | 82 | 123 | 65 | 17 | 254 | 199 | 909 |
| June | 275 | 211 | 200 | 55 | 35 | 108 | 131 | 67 | 21 | 290 | 219 | 848 |
| July | 212 | 168 | 214 | 47 | 26 | 80 | 98 | 59 | 23 | 265 | 263 | 872 |
| August | 232 | 152 | 207 | 53 | 40 | 71 | 127 | 68 | 23 | 272 | 193 | 822 |
| September | 225 | 151 | 210 | 55 | 26 | 63 | 126 | 67 | 22 | 265 | 207 | 797 |
| October | 203 | 150 | 209 | 49 | 38 | 59 | 130 | 68 | 22 | 255 | 207 | 763 |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | -37 | -7 | 0 | -5 | +9 | -64 | +9 | +3 | +43 | -14 | -19 | -27 |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | -21 | -6 | +1 | +6 | +21 | -30 | +6 | +8 | -4 | +3 | -9 | -- |

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Electric Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the Bureau of the Census.

**Table 32: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments**

| Period | Brick, common and face (MM brick) | | Structural clay tile (M tons) | | Vitrified clay sewer pipe (M tons) | | Hollow facing tile (MM Brick equiv) | | Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (M sq. ft.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Shipments | Production | Shipments | Production | Shipments | Production | Shipments | Production | Shipments |
| Year: 1951 | 6,625 | 6,307 | 1,239 | 1,167 | 1,688 | 1,555 | 485 | 468 | 146,843 | 141,322 |
| 1952 | 5,889 | 5,642 | 977 | 994 | 1,649 | 1,548 | 413 | 389 | 132,085 | 123,267 |
| 1953 | 5,875 | 5,771 | 990 | 922 | 1,655 | 1,563 | 456 | 444 | 137,429 | 134,375 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 5,930 | 5,850 | 996 | 898 | 1,649 | 1,573 | 451 | 438 | 138,981 | 135,330 |
| August 1954 | 5,979 | 5,913 | 996 | 901 | 1,658 | 1,587 | 453 | 440 | 139,061 | 136,048 |
| September 1954 | 6,016 | 5,943 | 992 | 901 | 1,668 | 1,597 | 451 | 440 | 139,445 | 137,263 |
| October 1954 | 6,031 | 5,960 | 988 | 898 | 1,672 | 1,595 | 448 | 439 | 139,207 | 137,336 |
| 1953: October | 546 | 554 | 87 | 83 | 146 | 155 | 40 | 39 | 12,546 | 12,199 |
| November | 497 | 474 | 84 | 75 | 137 | 125 | 34 | 35 | 11,782 | 11,398 |
| December | 457 | 380 | 77 | 63 | 133 | 96 | 39 | 37 | 11,716 | 11,003 |
| 1954: January | 378 | 295 | 68 | 55 | 118 | 85 | 36 | 33 | 10,901 | 10,171 |
| February | 376 | 382 | 72 | 64 | 124 | 101 | 33 | 32 | 10,616 | 9,877 |
| March | 474 | 460 | 81 | 78 | 145 | 129 | 37 | 36 | 11,907 | 11,559 |
| April | 514 | 532 | 83 | 81 | 138 | 143 | 40 | 40 | 12,013 | 11,831 |
| May | 523 | 528 | 83 | 81 | 137 | 140 | 33 | 32 | 11,019 | 10,727 |
| June | 554 | 588 | 87 | 84 | 151 | 150 | 41 | 40 | 11,490 | 11,609 |
| July | 538 | 574 | 84 | 79 | 135 | 153 | 40 | 38 | 11,446 | 11,765 |
| August | 583 | 587 | 84 | 81 | 149 | 162 | 40 | 40 | 11,610 | 12,368 |
| September | 576 | 589 | 81 | 77 | 156 | 158 | 38 | 38 | 12,399 | 12,756 |
| October | 561 | 571 | 81 | 79 | 148 | 153 | 37 | 38 | 12,308 | 12,272 |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | - 3 | + 3 | - 5 | - 3 | + 3 | - 1 | - 6 | - 2 | - 2 | + 1 |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | + 3 | + 4 | - 1 | - 2 | + 2 | + 2 | - 2 | - 1 | + 2 | + 3 |

**Table 33: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Regions**

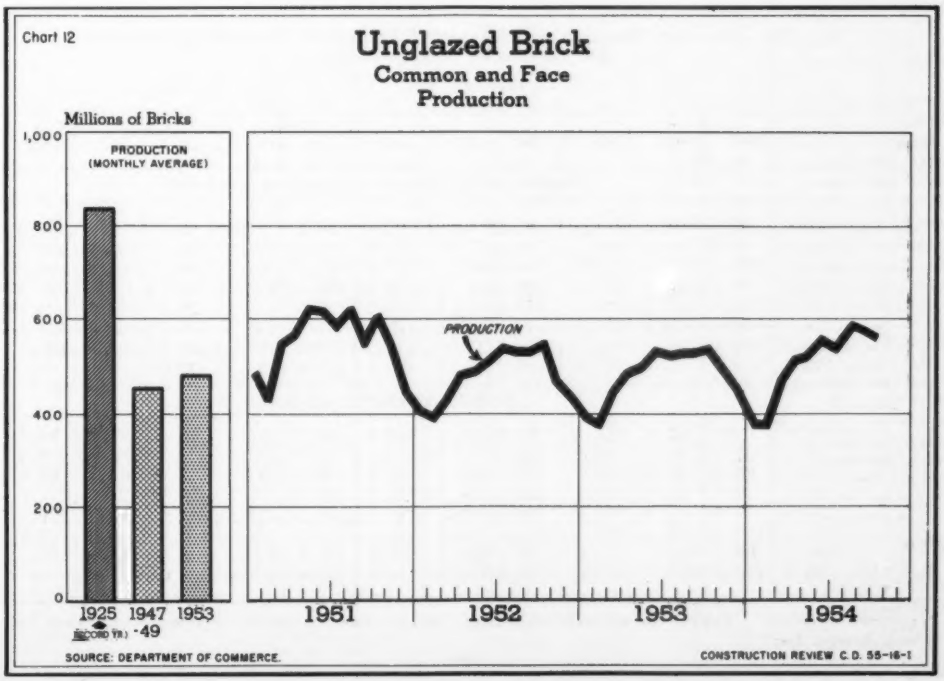
| Census region | Production | | | | Shipments | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October 1954 | | First 10 months 1954 | | October 1954 | | First 10 months 1954 | |
| | Quantity | Percent change from Oct. 1953 | Quantity | Percent change, 1953-54 | Quantity | Percent change from Oct. 1953 | Quantity | Percent change 1953-54 |
| | Brick, common and face (thousands) | | | | | | | |
| U. S. TOTAL | 561,190 | - 3 | 5,076,952 | + 3 | 571,103 | + 3 | 5,106,727 | + 4 |
| New England | 11,363 | + 23 | 102,271 | (1) | 12,987 | + 26 | 99,578 | + 1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 97,713 | (1) | 897,845 | + 2 | 101,685 | - 8 | 887,841 | + 1 |
| East North Central | 130,279 | - 1 | 1,201,366 | + 6 | 136,304 | - 5 | 1,230,762 | + 6 |
| West North Central | 29,929 | + 12 | 241,251 | + 1 | 27,771 | + 7 | 239,717 | + 5 |
| South Atlantic | 129,984 | + 7 | 1,205,762 | + 3 | 131,316 | + 7 | 1,204,669 | + 1 |
| East South Central | 49,576 | + 8 | 457,997 | + 15 | 52,934 | + 13 | 467,116 | + 18 |
| West South Central | 58,811 | + 5 | 553,804 | + 9 | 59,372 | + 20 | 550,632 | + 12 |
| Mountain | 18,897 | + 30 | 166,070 | + 4 | 19,375 | + 26 | 170,530 | + 8 |
| Pacific | 34,638 | - 3 | 250,586 | - 3 | 29,359 | + 17 | 255,882 | (1) |
| | Structural clay tile (tons) | | | | | | | |
| U. S. TOTAL | 81,367 | - 5 | 805,580 | - 1 | 79,160 | - 3 | 759,059 | - 2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 7,250 | - 6 | 69,396 | + 7 | 8,384 | - 11 | 69,180 | + 2 |
| East North Central | 13,511 | + 16 | 111,886 | - 9 | 10,726 | + 1 | 106,791 | - 4 |
| West North Central | 14,263 | - 12 | 143,235 | - 8 | 15,390 | - 13 | 133,033 | - 13 |
| South Atlantic | 14,810 | - 4 | 152,299 | + 10 | 14,744 | + 6 | 139,813 | + 2 |
| East South Central | 9,519 | + 29 | 83,110 | + 5 | 8,545 | + 32 | 72,324 | + 1 |
| West South Central | 20,394 | - 12 | 217,262 | + 2 | 18,862 | - 10 | 211,610 | + 7 |
| Mountain and Pacific | 1,620 | - 57 | 28,392 | - 22 | 2,509 | - 14 | 26,308 | - 19 |
| | Vitrified clay sewer pipe (tons) | | | | | | | |
| U. S. TOTAL | 148,169 | + 3 | 1,401,918 | + 2 | 153,246 | - 1 | 1,374,576 | + 2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,692 | + 6 | 163,551 | + 3 | 15,316 | + 4 | 143,619 | + 6 |
| East North Central | 60,145 | - 3 | 553,312 | (1) | 61,304 | - 10 | 553,552 | (1) |
| West North Central | 16,068 | + 5 | 157,616 | + 5 | 15,582 | - 8 | 160,671 | + 5 |
| South Atlantic | 10,015 | - 7 | 97,273 | - 2 | 10,512 | - 2 | 97,868 | (1) |
| East & W. South Central | 20,445 | + 11 | 195,222 | + 4 | 21,342 | + 11 | 185,453 | + 5 |
| Mountain | 3,700 | + 3 | 37,465 | + 15 | 3,925 | + 16 | 36,213 | + 12 |
| Pacific | 21,104 | + 13 | 197,479 | + 2 | 25,265 | + 17 | 197,200 | + 2 |

Source: Commerce (BDSA) from Census data. For composition of regions, see page 11. [1] Less than 0.5 percent.

**Table 34.--Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks**

| Period | Gas water heaters (M units) | | C. I. radiators and convectors (M sq. ft.) | | Warm air furnaces (M units) | | Floor and wall furnaces (M units) | | Oil burners (Units) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shipments | Stocks | Shipments | Stocks | Shipments | Stocks | Shipments | Stocks | Shipments |
| Year: 1951 | 2,074 | 90 | 42,512 | 7,784 | 872 | 138 | 507 | 92 | 466 |
| 1952 | 1,996 | 74 | 36,898 | 3,859 | 928 | 106 | 548 | 59 | 505 |
| 1953 | 2,274 | 128 | 31,667 | 4,650 | 997 | 148 | 552 | 108 | 541 |
| 12 months ending: | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1954 | 2,145 | -- | 29,377 | -- | 1,028 | -- | 507 | -- | 501 |
| August 1954 | 2,178 | -- | 29,318 | -- | 1,050 | -- | 508 | -- | 494 |
| September 1954 | 2,196 | -- | 29,170 | -- | 1,073 | -- | 512 | -- | 490 |
| October 1954 | 2,197 | -- | 28,650 | -- | 1,091 | -- | 523 | -- | 489 |
| 1953: October | 196 | 81 | 3,874 | 6,327 | 120 | 147 | 65 | 108 | 70 |
| November | 158 | 87 | 2,806 | 5,986 | 86 | 136 | 49 | 107 | 39 |
| December | 143 | 128 | 2,114 | 4,650 | 64 | 148 | 29 | 108 | 26 |
| 1954: January | 161 | 79 | 2,041 | 6,126 | 57 | 144 | 31 | 104 | 29 |
| February | 171 | 83 | 1,896 | 6,292 | 57 | 146 | 29 | 107 | 27 |
| March | 184 | 73 | 1,732 | 6,906 | 69 | 155 | 32 | 103 | 31 |
| April | 197 | 73 | 2,285 | 7,453 | 72 | 165 | 34 | 97 | 32 |
| May | 192 | 83 | 1,745 | 7,696 | 82 | 170 | 34 | 98 | 33 |
| June | 203 | 102 | 2,208 | 7,903 | 95 | 172 | 41 | 95 | 45 |
| July | 187 | 85 | 1,937 | 7,438 | 92 | 166 | 41 | 91 | 40 |
| August | 203 | 90 | 3,315 | 6,765 | 130 | 153 | 58 | 92 | 56 |
| September | 201 | 87 | 3,217 | 6,478 | 148 | 133 | 68 | 75 | 62 |
| October | 198 | 91 | 3,354 | 5,915 | 138 | 122 | 76 | 63 | 69 |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | |
| October, 1953-54 | +1 | +13 | -13 | -7 | +15 | -17 | +16 | -42 | - 2 |
| First 10 months, 1953-54 | -4 | -- | -11 | -- | +11 | -- | - 6 | -- | -11 |

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.



# PART VII — EMPLOYMENT

Table 35.--Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

| Period | All contractors | Building contractors | | | | | | | Nonbuilding contractors | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All building contractors | General contractors | Special trades contractors | | | | | All nonbuilding | Highway and street | Other nonbuilding |
| | | | | All special trades | Plumbing and heating | Painting and decorating | Electrical work | Other trades | | | |
| | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year: 1946 | 1,661 | 1,358 | 641.0 | 717.0 | 176.2 | 111.5 | 94.3 | 335.4 | 303 | 138.2 | 164.5 |
| 1947 | 1,982 | 1,595 | 735.0 | 860.0 | 217.9 | 120.1 | 116.6 | 405.6 | 387 | 169.4 | 217.4 |
| 1948 | 2,169 | 1,753 | 807.0 | 946.0 | 238.2 | 124.9 | 123.2 | 459.8 | 416 | 172.1 | 243.8 |
| 1949 | 2,165 | 1,736 | 779.0 | 957.0 | 241.7 | 123.4 | 122.1 | 469.5 | 428 | 178.1 | 250.3 |
| 1950 | 2,333 | 1,885 | 844.0 | 1,041.0 | 263.1 | 130.8 | 123.4 | 524.0 | 448 | 183.0 | 265.2 |
| 1951 | 2,603 | 2,109 | 957.6 | 1,151.7 | 286.9 | 155.7 | 140.5 | 568.7 | 493 | 201.3 | 291.9 |
| 1952 | 2,634 | 2,119 | 948.3 | 1,170.8 | 287.7 | 156.5 | 155.7 | 570.9 | 514 | 209.4 | 305.0 |
| 1953 | 2,644 | 2,126 | 944.5 | 1,181.2 | 293.1 | 141.8 | 162.3 | 577.7 | 518 | 218.1 | 299.9 |
| 1953: Oct | 2,889 | 2,295 | 1,020.8 | 1,274.1 | 311.1 | 159.6 | 172.0 | 631.4 | 594 | 265.8 | 328.0 |
| Nov | 2,789 | 2,239 | 981.0 | 1,258.3 | 309.8 | 153.2 | 171.6 | 623.7 | 550 | 235.3 | 314.5 |
| Dec | 2,632 | 2,142 | 924.6 | 1,217.6 | 305.5 | 142.9 | 170.5 | 598.7 | 490 | 195.9 | 293.7 |
| 1954: Jan | 2,349 | 1,934 | 811.5 | 1,122.6 | 292.2 | 124.1 | 169.1 | 537.2 | 415 | 149.9 | 264.6 |
| Feb | 2,356 | 1,936 | 813.7 | 1,122.5 | 287.6 | 122.4 | 165.4 | 547.1 | 420 | 155.9 | 264.1 |
| Mar | 2,415 | 1,972 | 834.0 | 1,137.8 | 289.2 | 127.1 | 163.1 | 558.4 | 443 | 173.3 | 269.7 |
| Apr | 2,535 | 2,038 | 867.8 | 1,169.9 | 290.1 | 134.5 | 162.0 | 583.3 | 497 | 208.0 | 289.3 |
| May | 2,634 | 2,084 | 892.5 | 1,191.7 | 292.0 | 139.2 | 164.2 | 596.3 | 550 | 243.6 | 306.7 |
| June | 2,729 | 2,147 | 918.4 | 1,228.4 | 297.4 | 150.7 | 168.2 | 612.1 | 582 | 270.7 | 311.7 |
| July | 2,795 | 2,196 | 944.0 | 1,251.9 | 304.6 | 155.2 | 171.4 | 620.7 | 599 | 281.4 | 317.5 |
| Aug | 2,851 | 2,239 | 962.2 | 1,277.2 | 313.3 | 161.0 | 170.7 | 632.2 | 612 | 287.3 | 324.9 |
| Sept | 2,817 | 2,219 | 945.6 | 1,273.8 | 312.8 | 158.0 | 167.6 | 635.4 | 598 | 281.9 | 316.5 |
| Oct | 2,764 | 2,185 | 923.3 | 1,261.9 | 313.3 | 149.1 | 169.2 | 630.3 | 579 | 273.0 | 305.9 |
| | Percent change | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept.-Oct. 1954 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -2.4 | -0.9 | +0.2 | -5.6 | +0.1 | -0.8 | -3.2 | -3.2 | -3.3 |
| Oct. 1953-54 | -4.3 | -4.8 | -9.6 | -1.0 | +0.7 | -6.6 | -1.6 | -0.2 | -2.5 | +2.7 | -6.7 |

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 36.--Contract Construction: Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted), and Indexes of Weekly Man-Hours

(1947-49 = 100)

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT (seasonally adjusted)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 91.2 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 94.2 |
| 1948 | 100.8 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 100.1 | 101.6 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 103.1 |
| 1949 | 105.7 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 101.8 | 102.9 |
| 1950 | 100.8 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 103.3 | 106.3 | 111.1 | 114.4 | 116.5 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 117.5 | 110.9 |
| 1951 | 120.1 | 119.9 | 122.2 | 123.3 | 123.4 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 123.9 | 124.6 | 123.8 |
| 1952 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 123.5 | 125.8 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 125.2 | 125.2 |
| 1953 | 124.5 | 124.8 | 124.8 | 124.3 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 127.3 | 129.5 | 128.6 | 127.6 | 125.6 |
| 1954 | 122.6 | 124.4 | 126.1 | 125.5 | 125.1 | 124.7 | 125.3 | 125.4 | 125.1 | 123.9 | -- | -- | -- |
| | INDEXES OF WEEKLY MAN-HOURS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 80.0 | 77.7 | 81.8 | 86.3 | 92.5 | 100.5 | 103.4 | 107.2 | 106.6 | 105.4 | 97.2 | 96.4 | 94.6 |
| 1948 | 89.6 | 81.3 | 86.7 | 95.0 | 102.2 | 111.9 | 115.1 | 117.3 | 116.2 | 113.3 | 106.6 | 105.4 | 103.4 |
| 1949 | 94.2 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 95.0 | 103.1 | 106.8 | 110.5 | 114.2 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 104.4 | 94.9 | 102.0 |
| 1950 | 84.6 | 79.5 | 83.7 | 95.8 | 106.1 | 116.7 | 122.1 | 129.5 | 126.1 | 128.9 | 123.9 | 112.7 | 109.1 |
| 1951 | 106.4 | 99.3 | 105.4 | 116.9 | 126.4 | 131.8 | 137.7 | 141.1 | 138.5 | 139.8 | 124.2 | 121.6 | 124.1 |
| 1952 | 111.1 | 112.3 | 108.2 | 117.5 | 125.4 | 136.8 | 138.9 | 143.2 | 144.0 | 139.9 | 128.2 | 123.9 | 127.5 |
| 1953 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 116.0 | 122.9 | 130.9 | 132.0 | 137.1 | 133.2 | 140.2 | 130.1 | 120.6 | 124.2 |
| 1954 | 98.3 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 115.9 | 122.5 | 129.4 | 132.7 | 135.4 | 129.4 | 129.0 | -- | -- | -- |

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Indexes for months before October 1953 are based on seasonally adjusted employment data derived by the Federal Reserve Board.

**Table 37.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected States**

| State | Number of employees *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | | Percent change, October 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | |
| Alabama[1] | 28.4 | 30.2 | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 39.0 | 35.7 | 35.0 | + 2.3 |
| Arizona | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 16.6 | 17.7 | -10.7 |
| Arkansas | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 25.4 | 24.2 | 15.8 | - .6 |
| California | 225.7 | 225.6 | 228.5 | 233.3 | 234.8 | 236.3 | 236.4 | 238.3 | 242.6 | 268.8 | 271.0 | -12.1 |
| Colorado | 22.2 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 27.1 | 20.0 | 26.8 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 32.2 | 29.8 | 27.8 | - 8.6 |
| Connecticut[2] | 35.6 | 37.4 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | (3) | 44.5 | 43.9 | 43.2 | -- |
| District of Columbia[1] | 15.9 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 18.9 | 18.8 | + 4.8 |
| Florida | 73.1 | 74.7 | 74.3 | 76.7 | 78.1 | 79.3 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 74.5 | 79.7 | 82.4 | - 5.9 |
| Georgia | 43.7 | 45.0 | 46.2 | 49.4 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 51.0 | - 1.0 |
| Idaho | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 9.4 | -12.8 |
| Illinois | 145.4 | 155.0 | 165.4 | 170.3 | 177.1 | 180.0 | 179.5 | 174.9 | 167.9 | 177.0 | 175.8 | - .5 |
| Indiana | 50.4 | 54.2 | 56.9 | 59.1 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 63.3 | (3) | 67.0 | 68.8 | 64.6 | -- |
| Iowa | 28.3 | 32.6 | 34.9 | 37.9 | 40.2 | 41.3 | (3) | (3) | 38.0 | 34.3 | 37.1 | -- |
| Kansas | 32.2 | 36.2 | 38.0 | 40.2 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 41.2 | 42.9 | 37.1 | 38.6 | + 6.7 |
| Louisiana | 53.3 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 55.3 | 54.4 | 53.6 | 52.0 | 47.2 | 55.1 | 57.1 | 60.5 | -22.0 |
| Maine | 9.4 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 14.3 | - 1.4 |
| Maryland | 56.8 | 58.8 | 60.5 | 62.0 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.3 | 61.2 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 63.7 | - 3.9 |
| Massachusetts | 60.2 | 64.1 | 68.0 | 69.7 | 71.8 | 71.7 | 70.3 | 70.7 | 82.4 | 77.3 | 75.3 | - 6.1 |
| Michigan | 104.7 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 120.2 | 121.0 | 127.5 | 123.8 | (3) | 112.7 | 116.6 | 123.9 | -- |
| Minnesota | 35.5 | 36.8 | 42.1 | 43.4 | 52.0 | 55.6 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 55.9 | 54.5 | + .9 |
| Mississippi[1] | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 20.4 | -18.6 |
| Missouri | 50.6 | 53.2 | 56.6 | 57.3 | 59.9 | 61.0 | 60.6 | 57.4 | 67.0 | 64.6 | 61.2 | - 6.2 |
| Montana | 7.3 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 20.2 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 23.0 | + 8.7 |
| Nevada | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | + 6.4 |
| New Hampshire | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 | + 7.6 |
| New Jersey | 91.8 | 97.6 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 98.9 | 101.8 | 100.1 | 100.7 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 101.2 | - .5 |
| New Mexico | 12.8 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 16.2 | - 6.8 |
| New York | 205.7 | 216.4 | 222.7 | 234.9 | 240.9 | 244.2 | 240.4 | 236.5 | 240.6 | 231.5 | 248.4 | - 4.8 |
| North Carolina | 44.8 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 63.1 | 53.3 | 49.3 | - 5.5 |
| North Dakota | 5.2 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 9.8 | -11.2 |
| Ohio | 145.3 | 149.9 | 155.3 | 162.6 | 168.2 | 172.3 | 169.7 | 164.8 | 158.9 | 149.3 | 166.7 | - 1.1 |
| Oklahoma | 34.3 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 36.4 | + 1.4 |
| Oregon | 19.1 | 20.5 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 24.9 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 26.7 | - 6.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 164.9 | 178.8 | 184.6 | 202.7 | 209.6 | 211.8 | 212.8 | 212.8 | 202.4 | 196.4 | 222.5 | - 4.4 |
| Rhode Island | 13.9 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 16.0 | +10.6 |
| South Carolina[1] | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 38.1 | 46.3 | 63.1 | 45.8 | -16.8 |
| South Dakota | 6.6 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 11.4 | -10.5 |
| Tennessee | 54.6 | 56.1 | 56.7 | 60.7 | 54.2 | 63.5 | 63.0 | 62.3 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 55.7 | +11.8 |
| Texas | 160.4 | 158.5 | 163.3 | 172.9 | 173.1 | 177.0 | 175.0 | 171.9 | 177.0 | 172.9 | 168.1 | + 2.3 |
| Utah | 8.6 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.4 | + 7.3 |
| Vermont | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0 |
| Virginia | 48.1 | 52.0 | 53.7 | 54.0 | 55.4 | 56.5 | 55.6 | 56.3 | 66.2 | 60.8 | 57.5 | - 2.1 |
| Washington[1] | 44.6 | 46.3 | 49.0 | 51.5 | 52.1 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 49.3 | 50.8 | 48.3 | 50.1 | - 1.6 |
| West Virginia | 17.8 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 21.8 | -14.2 |
| Wisconsin | 41.4 | 44.1 | 48.6 | 52.4 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 56.0 | (3) | 57.8 | 57.9 | 56.1 | -- |
| Wyoming | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.0 | - 7.1 |

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. [2] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [3] Not available.

Table 38.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas

| Area | Number of employees (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | Percent change, October 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y. | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 8.0 | - 7.5 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | +10.9 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 14.9 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 14.4 | 15.5 | +16.8 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 36.9 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 41.0 | - 7.3 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | -11.4 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.7 | (1) | 10.4 | 10.2 | +14.7 |
| Boise, Idaho | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | -23.8 |
| Boston, Mass. | 35.7 | 37.7 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 47.5 | 45.3 | 45.5 | - 8.4 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.[2 3] | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 0 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 22.2 | + .5 |
| Casper, Wyo. | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | +27.3 |
| Charleston, S. C.[3] | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | -12.2 |
| Charleston, W. Va. | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | -27.1 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 0 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn.[3] | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | - 4.2 |
| Chicago, ILL. | 97.9 | 105.0 | 108.3 | 110.1 | 115.4 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 110.3 | (1) | 110.1 | 113.9 | - 3.2 |
| Denver, Colo. | 14.2 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 | -13.0 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | (1) | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.0 | -- |
| Duluth, Minn. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Hartford, Conn.[2 3] | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | - 2.1 |
| Harrisburg, Penn. | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | (1) | 8.4 | 8.2 | - 6.1 |
| Indiannapolis, Ind. | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 11.8 | -22.9 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.1 | + 5.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 20.0 | (1) | (1) | 22.0 | 22.4 | 21.8 | -- |
| Knoxville, Tenn.[3] | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 13.5 | +21.5 |
| Lewiston, Maine | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark. | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | + 8.2 |
| Los Angles, Calif. | 107.5 | 105.7 | 102.9 | 104.3 | 103.7 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 106.7 | 104.1 | 114.4 | 123.6 | -13.7 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | + 6.3 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.0 | - 1.0 |
| Miami, Fla. | 19.4 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 21.8 | - 1.8 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | (1) | (1) | 5.0 | -26.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 11.0 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 14.9 | + 4.7 |
| Nashville, Tenn.[2 3] | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 8.9 | -10.1 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0 |
| New Britain, Conn.[2 3] | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 |
| New Haven, Conn.[2 3] | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | + 3.4 |
| Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N. Y. | 27.3 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 27.9 | (1) | (1) | 29.4 | - 5.1 |
| New Orleans, La. | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 20.6 | -15.0 |
| New York City, N. Y. | 105.9 | 109.5 | 112.0 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 110.2 | 109.4 | 106.2 | 113.2 | 103.5 | 114.0 | - 6.8 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 | -11.5 |
| Omaha, Nebr.[3] | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.3 | - 3.2 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.5 | - 3.5 |
| Portland, Maine | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | +23.1 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 14.6 | (1) | 14.6 | 14.8 | 13.8 | -- |
| Providence, R. I. | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 14.2 | +10.6 |
| Reno, Nev. | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | +20.0 |
| Richmond, Va. | 8.8 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.3 | (1) | 11.2 | 10.8 | +13.9 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 7.8 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.3 | + 9.7 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | + 9.9 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 6.9 | + 2.9 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 10.4 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 13.1 | -23.7 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. | 50.4 | 50.4 | 51.7 | 54.1 | 55.0 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 57.8 | 63.3 | 65.9 | 61.7 | - 6.3 |

**Table 38.--Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas—Continued**

| Area | Number of employees *(in thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | | Percent change, October 1953-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954 | | | | | | | | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | |
| | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | |
| Savannah, Ga. | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | -28.9 |
| Seattle, Wash. [3] | 11.2 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.0 | + 9.2 |
| Spokane, Wash. [3] | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 4.1 | +36.6 |
| Stamford, Conn. [2] [3] | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | - 5.0 |
| Tacoma, Wash. [2] | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | -14.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.8 | + 2.3 |
| Topeka, Kans. | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 0 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 3.8 | -18.4 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.0 | + 5.6 |
| Utica-Rome, N. Y. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | -27.3 |
| Washington, D.C. [3] | 33.6 | 36.2 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 38.5 | + 6.5 |
| Waterbury, Conn. [2] [3] | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0 |
| Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va. | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | ([3]) | ([1]) | 4.0 | 4.0 | -- |
| Wichita, Kans. | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.3 | - 1.4 |
| Worchester, Mass. | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | -10.0 |

Source: Department of Labor

[1] Not available. [2] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [3] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

Chart 13

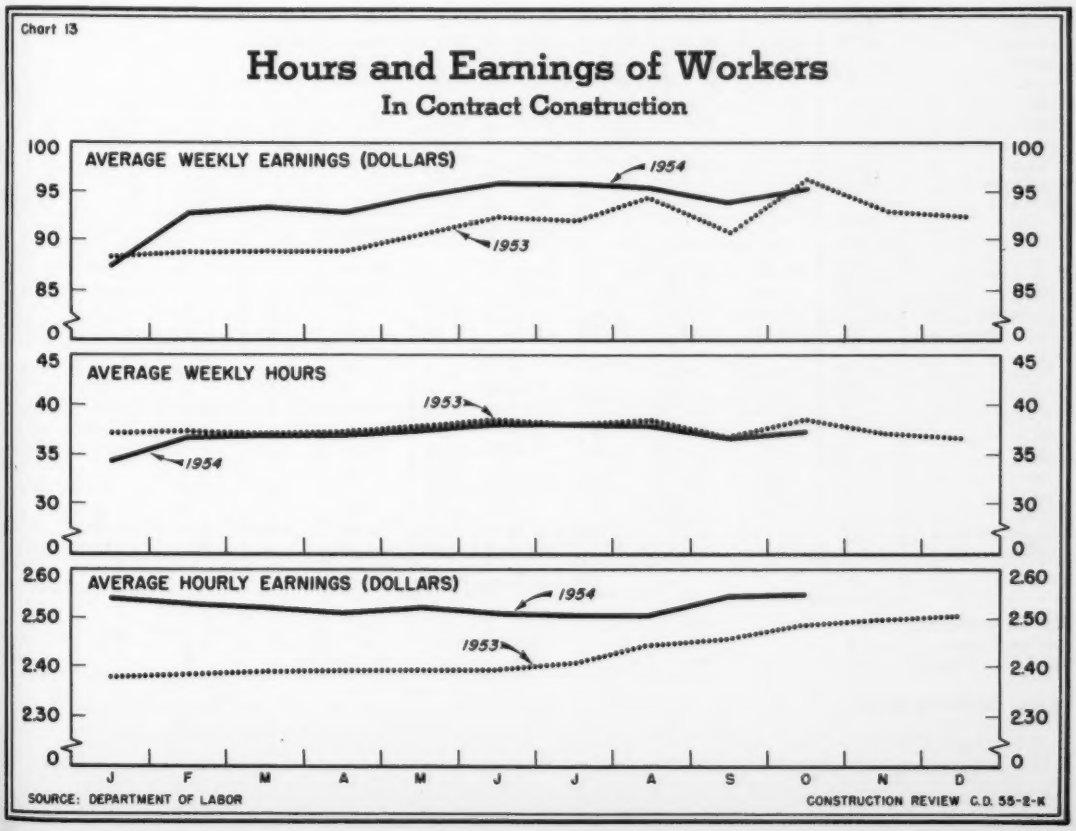


Table 39.--Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

| Period | All construction | Building construction | | | | | | | Nonbuilding construction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All building contractors | General contractors | Special trades contractors | | | | | All nonbuilding | Highway and street | Other nonbuilding |
| | | | | All special trades | Plumbing and heating | Painting and decorating | Electrical work | Other trades | | | |
| | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Year | $91.61 | $91.76 | $87.75 | $95.05 | $98.30 | $87.10 | $111.61 | $91.04 | $90.27 | $85.28 | $93.85 |
| October | 96.11 | 95.76 | 90.58 | 99.75 | 101.78 | 91.85 | 117.49 | 95.79 | 97.48 | 94.61 | 99.80 |
| November | 93.00 | 93.59 | 88.45 | 97.62 | 101.08 | 88.41 | 114.17 | 93.70 | 91.01 | 86.67 | 94.18 |
| December | 92.37 | 93.29 | 87.85 | 97.19 | 102.94 | 88.67 | 116.11 | 91.00 | 89.93 | 81.87 | 95.50 |
| 1954: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 87.12 | 87.46 | 82.13 | 91.80 | 99.96 | 82.36 | 111.07 | 83.21 | 83.88 | 71.69 | 91.02 |
| February | 92.85 | 93.24 | 88.94 | 96.30 | 103.30 | 87.28 | 112.42 | 90.90 | 91.14 | 81.37 | 97.20 |
| March | 93.24 | 94.28 | 90.41 | 97.11 | 101.68 | 88.58 | 112.42 | 91.87 | 90.12 | 80.98 | 95.92 |
| April | 92.87 | 94.17 | 89.55 | 97.28 | 101.41 | 89.27 | 110.98 | 93.10 | 89.60 | 82.53 | 94.71 |
| May | 94.50 | 94.69 | 89.67 | 98.36 | 101.95 | 89.78 | 113.59 | 94.68 | 93.79 | 88.97 | 97.93 |
| June | 95.63 | 95.72 | 90.04 | 99.70 | 103.41 | 92.04 | 113.39 | 95.89 | 96.14 | 91.81 | 100.28 |
| July | 95.63 | 95.20 | 89.55 | 99.80 | 103.14 | 92.39 | 112.40 | 96.15 | 97.29 | 95.26 | 99.39 |
| August | 95.38 | 96.20 | 91.51 | 99.90 | 103.52 | 92.31 | 113.88 | 96.10 | 97.44 | 93.09 | 100.77 |
| September | 93.84 | 94.32 | 89.00 | 98.10 | 102.92 | 92.57 | 110.08 | 94.08 | 92.97 | 88.75 | 96.33 |
| October | 95.37 | 95.89 | 91.13 | 99.46 | 102.98 | 92.75 | 115.05 | 94.87 | 94.37 | 86.83 | 100.94 |
| | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Year | 37.7 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 34.7 | 39.3 | 35.7 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 39.6 |
| October | 38.6 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 35.6 | 40.1 | 36.7 | 42.2 | 43.8 | 40.9 |
| November | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 34.4 | 39.1 | 35.9 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 38.6 |
| December | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 38.7 | 34.5 | 39.9 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.3 |
| 1954: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 34.3 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 37.3 | 31.8 | 38.3 | 31.4 | 36.0 | 34.3 | 37.0 |
| February | 36.7 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 33.7 | 38.9 | 34.3 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 40.0 |
| March | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 37.8 | 34.2 | 38.9 | 34.8 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.8 |
| April | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 35.4 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| May | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 37.9 | 34.8 | 38.9 | 36.0 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.3 |
| June | 38.1 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 39.1 | 36.6 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 41.1 |
| July | 38.1 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 38.2 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 42.3 | 43.9 | 40.9 |
| August | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 35.1 | 39.0 | 36.4 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 41.3 |
| September | 36.8 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 37.7 | 34.8 | 37.7 | 35.5 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 39.0 |
| October | 37.4 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 35.8 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.7 |
| | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953: Year | $2.43 | $2.48 | $2.34 | $2.59 | $2.58 | $2.51 | $2.84 | $2.55 | $2.24 | $2.07 | $2.37 |
| October | 2.49 | 2.54 | 2.39 | 2.66 | 2.63 | 2.58 | 2.93 | 2.61 | 2.31 | 2.16 | 2.44 |
| November | 2.50 | 2.55 | 2.41 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.57 | 2.92 | 2.61 | 2.31 | 2.14 | 2.44 |
| December | 2.51 | 2.57 | 2.42 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.57 | 2.91 | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.11 | 2.43 |
| 1954: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2.54 | 2.58 | 2.43 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.59 | 2.90 | 2.65 | 2.33 | 2.09 | 2.46 |
| February | 2.53 | 2.59 | 2.45 | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.59 | 2.89 | 2.65 | 2.29 | 2.06 | 2.43 |
| March | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.45 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.59 | 2.89 | 2.64 | 2.27 | 2.05 | 2.41 |
| April | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.44 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.58 | 2.89 | 2.63 | 2.28 | 2.10 | 2.41 |
| May | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.45 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.58 | 2.92 | 2.63 | 2.30 | 2.17 | 2.43 |
| June | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.44 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.90 | 2.62 | 2.30 | 2.15 | 2.44 |
| July | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.44 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 2.95 | 2.62 | 2.30 | 2.17 | 2.43 |
| August | 2.51 | 2.60 | 2.48 | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.63 | 2.92 | 2.64 | 2.32 | 2.18 | 2.44 |
| September | 2.55 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.71 | 2.73 | 2.66 | 2.92 | 2.65 | 2.33 | 2.17 | 2.47 |
| October | 2.55 | 2.62 | 2.49 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.65 | 2.95 | 2.65 | 2.33 | 2.16 | 2.48 |
| | Percent change, October 1953 to 1954 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. wkly. earnings | -0.8 | +0.1 | +0.6 | -0.3 | +1.2 | +1.0 | -2.1 | -1.0 | -3.2 | -8.2 | +1.1 |
| Avg. wkly. hours | -3.1 | -2.9 | -3.4 | -2.1 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -2.7 | -2.5 | -4.0 | -8.2 | - .5 |
| Avg. hrly. earnings | +2.4 | +3.1 | +4.2 | +1.9 | +3.0 | +2.7 | + .7 | +1.5 | + .9 | 0 | +1.6 |

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 40.--Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, by State and Territory, and Trade

| State and territory | Number of apprentices registered and active at end of third quarter | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952 | 1953 [1] | 1954 [1] |
| Total | [2] 86,183 | [2] 90,255 | [2] 88,911 |
| Alabama | 1,564 | 1,612 | 1,313 |
| Alaska | 79 | 164 | 211 |
| Arizona | 736 | 880 | 1,039 |
| Arkansas | 476 | 539 | 405 |
| California | 10,887 | 11,742 | 10,799 |
| Colorado | 1,020 | 1,018 | 958 |
| Connecticut | 1,809 | 2,106 | 2,147 |
| Delaware | 116 | 136 | 144 |
| Dist. of Col. | 1,204 | 1,191 | 1,202 |
| Florida | 2,359 | 2,367 | 2,521 |
| Georgia | 2,621 | 2,775 | 2,101 |
| Hawaii | 178 | 335 | 324 |
| Idaho | 295 | 277 | 242 |
| Illinois | 5,213 | 6,048 | 6,876 |
| Indiana | 1,225 | 1,422 | 1,368 |
| Iowa | 864 | 894 | 946 |
| Kansas | 518 | 484 | 558 |
| Kentucky | 1,238 | 1,315 | 1,110 |
| Louisiana | 1,398 | 1,631 | 1,820 |
| Maine | 83 | 168 | 195 |
| Maryland | 1,107 | 1,306 | 1,270 |
| Massachusetts | 2,970 | 2,372 | 2,337 |
| Michigan | 3,260 | 3,326 | 3,855 |
| Minnesota | 2,487 | 2,433 | 2,380 |
| Mississippi | 480 | 461 | 377 |
| Missouri | 1,737 | 1,943 | 2,030 |
| Montana | 405 | 420 | 511 |
| Nebraska | 497 | 511 | 504 |
| Nevada | 100 | 196 | 223 |
| New Hampshire | 96 | 83 | 94 |
| New Jersey | 2,392 | 2,021 | 1,985 |
| New Mexico | 555 | 539 | 447 |
| New York | -- | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 1,659 | 1,734 | 1,482 |
| North Dakota | 58 | 49 | 47 |
| Ohio | 5,748 | 6,168 | 6,599 |
| Oklahoma | 785 | 866 | 730 |
| Oregon | 886 | 810 | 856 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,552 | 3,321 | 3,556 |
| Rhode Island | 290 | 403 | 419 |
| South Carolina | 599 | 1,045 | 866 |
| South Dakota | 63 | 106 | 122 |
| Tennessee | 2,089 | 2,268 | 1,916 |
| Texas | 3,933 | 4,376 | 4,023 |
| Utah | 641 | 659 | 600 |
| Vermont | 117 | 120 | 97 |
| Virginia | 1,621 | 1,439 | 1,305 |
| Washington | 1,748 | 2,118 | 1.953 |
| West Virginia | 369 | 464 | 445 |
| Wisconsin | 2,563 | 2,127 | 2,158 |
| Wyoming | 268 | 242 | 220 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40.--Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, by State and Territory, and Trade--Continued

| State and territory | Number of apprentices registered and active at end of 3d quarter | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | | | | | | 1954 | | | | | |
| | Carpenter | Electrician | Painter and paper hanger | Plumber and pipe fitter | Sheet metal worker | Trowel trades [3] | Carpenter | Electrician | Painter and paper hanger | Plumber and pipe fitter | Sheet metal worker | Trowel trades [3] |
| Alabama | 538 | 221 | 101 | 212 | 156 | 191 | 415 | 224 | 70 | 230 | 133 | 112 |
| Alaska | 69 | 36 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 0 | 87 | 33 | 6 | 51 | 8 | 0 |
| Arizona | 351 | 177 | 68 | 118 | 65 | 64 | 371 | 257 | 84 | 136 | 75 | 58 |
| Arkansas | 196 | 52 | 61 | 82 | 10 | 31 | 96 | 62 | 35 | 68 | 16 | 26 |
| California | 4,852 | 1,287 | 590 | 2,160 | 1,145 | 816 | 4,014 | 1,252 | 654 | 2,182 | 1,244 | 605 |
| Colorado | 187 | 111 | 26 | 192 | 187 | 146 | 170 | 102 | 33 | 187 | 200 | 105 |
| Connecticut | 636 | 178 | 134 | 510 | 255 | 248 | 645 | 220 | 151 | 481 | 239 | 242 |
| Delaware | 27 | 18 | 18 | 31 | 22 | 20 | 35 | 19 | 17 | 33 | 21 | 20 |
| Dist. of Col. | 208 | 207 | 48 | 231 | 104 | 200 | 220 | 216 | 40 | 255 | 86 | 181 |
| Florida | 704 | 803 | 44 | 330 | 162 | 209 | 655 | 888 | 42 | 378 | 213 | 252 |
| Georgia | 439 | 1,072 | 74 | 512 | 144 | 191 | 335 | 658 | 48 | 401 | 171 | 175 |
| Hawaii | 102 | 99 | 0 | 78 | 42 | 7 | 81 | 92 | 14 | 75 | 39 | 12 |
| Idaho | 74 | 71 | 13 | 41 | 44 | 18 | 65 | 66 | 15 | 45 | 35 | 9 |
| Illinois | 1,145 | 1,138 | 270 | 1,390 | 397 | 1,475 | 1,477 | 1,305 | 347 | 1,478 | 527 | 1,388 |
| Indiana | 257 | 301 | 87 | 231 | 210 | 311 | 212 | 291 | 71 | 238 | 228 | 309 |
| Iowa | 262 | 121 | 45 | 206 | 106 | 104 | 266 | 123 | 55 | 212 | 120 | 102 |
| Kansas | 134 | 104 | 9 | 88 | 38 | 79 | 172 | 85 | 17 | 104 | 64 | 75 |
| Kentucky | 372 | 280 | 29 | 369 | 128 | 115 | 250 | 241 | 35 | 331 | 121 | 109 |
| Louisiana | 421 | 300 | 65 | 388 | 106 | 215 | 466 | 391 | 55 | 394 | 119 | 211 |
| Maine | 12 | 60 | 0 | 53 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 78 | 0 | 58 | 13 | 8 |
| Maryland | 278 | 352 | 36 | 307 | 71 | 230 | 212 | 354 | 42 | 312 | 77 | 242 |
| Massachusetts | 415 | 609 | 53 | 544 | 194 | 368 | 402 | 451 | 46 | 675 | 246 | 287 |
| Michigan | 794 | 565 | 103 | 670 | 422 | 538 | 891 | 597 | 97 | 723 | 524 | 606 |
| Minnesota | 476 | 522 | 165 | 553 | 340 | 272 | 463 | 508 | 148 | 553 | 345 | 252 |
| Mississippi | 195 | 95 | 0 | 118 | 35 | 10 | 111 | 120 | 0 | 81 | 24 | 28 |
| Missouri | 656 | 225 | 112 | 334 | 268 | 247 | 616 | 241 | 144 | 379 | 276 | 242 |
| Montana | 145 | 93 | 27 | 79 | 45 | 18 | 220 | 81 | 40 | 86 | 52 | 20 |
| Nebraska | 132 | 67 | 31 | 81 | 90 | 86 | 131 | 77 | 21 | 96 | 61 | 77 |
| Nevada | 56 | 83 | 3 | 31 | 14 | 3 | 63 | 96 | 8 | 38 | 14 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 2 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 603 | 167 | 42 | 495 | 271 | 367 | 622 | 184 | 24 | 436 | 260 | 356 |
| New Mexico | 145 | 192 | 30 | 66 | 20 | 22 | 118 | 167 | 26 | 58 | 24 | 11 |
| New York | 2,993 | 1,532 | 231 | 1,504 | 758 | 1,991 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| North Carolina | 292 | 453 | 47 | 423 | 172 | 274 | 251 | 437 | 44 | 313 | 162 | 185 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 20 |
| Ohio | 1,326 | 906 | 176 | 1,584 | 680 | 1,139 | 1,281 | 1,004 | 201 | 1,796 | 778 | 1,055 |
| Oklahoma | 204 | 114 | 30 | 193 | 102 | 61 | 190 | 80 | 23 | 127 | 116 | 60 |
| Oregon | 163 | 240 | 39 | 147 | 125 | 53 | 172 | 217 | 54 | 153 | 155 | 46 |
| Pennsylvania | 837 | 401 | 55 | 1,100 | 263 | 479 | 893 | 469 | 53 | 1,218 | 273 | 452 |
| Rhode Island | 147 | 37 | 18 | 98 | 19 | 72 | 156 | 50 | 16 | 129 | 35 | 24 |
| South Carolina | 112 | 372 | 8 | 261 | 37 | 144 | 99 | 311 | 6 | 254 | 45 | 130 |
| South Dakota | 35 | 23 | 4 | 24 | 12 | 4 | 29 | 19 | 7 | 32 | 12 | 8 |
| Tennessee | 844 | 578 | 81 | 280 | 163 | 170 | 582 | 509 | 103 | 288 | 138 | 151 |
| Texas | 1,059 | 938 | 260 | 930 | 297 | 415 | 853 | 840 | 227 | 1,036 | 308 | 362 |
| Utah | 180 | 61 | 52 | 121 | 81 | 61 | 216 | 66 | 54 | 90 | 77 | 52 |
| Vermont | 31 | 7 | 1 | 47 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 3 |
| Virginia | 293 | 350 | 68 | 333 | 157 | 139 | 180 | 348 | 56 | 336 | 154 | 117 |
| Washington | 796 | 320 | 121 | 266 | 173 | 157 | 777 | 307 | 132 | 268 | 161 | 107 |
| West Virginia | 104 | 96 | 13 | 145 | 54 | 42 | 187 | 95 | 14 | 128 | 60 | 25 |
| Wisconsin | 489 | 279 | 144 | 648 | 237 | 260 | 442 | 309 | 153 | 686 | 262 | 229 |
| Wyoming | 78 | 43 | 13 | 39 | 43 | 21 | 101 | 29 | 6 | 34 | 27 | 19 |

Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Includes data for trades not shown separately. [2] Includes 9,225 for New York. [3] Covers brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers. [4] Data not available.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

Construction Review brings together under one cover virtually all of the Government's current statistics that pertain to construction. Published jointly by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Labor, this monthly report is designed to serve the wide variety of groups and individuals among businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public who need a convenient reference to the many facets by which current trends in construction may be gaged.

The various measures of construction are shown in detail wherever possible, by type of construction, trade, or material, and in addition, by location. The Index to statistical tables is a guide to the detail provided by each tabulation.

Most of the statistical series shown are prepared separately or jointly by the two agencies responsible for this publication. The remainder, specifically accredited, originate in other governmental agencies or are contributed by private organizations.[1]

Almost all the statistics are presented on a monthly basis; the rest, quarterly. Except where noted, all data relate to the continental United States.

## DEFINITION OF THE SERIES

Part I--Construction Put in Place. Construction, for the purpose of this series, is defined to include the engineering, design, and production of all fixed works and structures. Only new construction, including major additions and alterations, is covered; maintenance and repair work is excluded. The estimates cover buildings; other structures such as dams, levees, and bridges; and nonstructural works such as airfields, highways, canals, and navigation channels. They include the installed value of equipment generally considered an integral part of a structure and commonly included in the contract price, such as plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and elevators. They exclude separable equipment, such as production machinery, power-generating equipment, and furnishings.

Clearing and development of land is included. If, however, an existing structure is demolished in the process, the demolition itself is excluded. Excluded also are oil, gas, and water well drilling; the digging and shoring of mines; and work which is an integral part of farming operations such as plowing, terracing, and the digging of drainage ditches.

Value of construction includes the cost of architectural and engineering fees, land development costs, material and equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations, but not speculative profits. Also included are the value of force account work (construction done, not through a contractor, but directly by a business or government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties), as well as the value of work done by owners or their families on their own homes, farm buildings, and the like.

Estimates of the value of construction measure the value of work put in place on all structures and facilities under construction during a given period regardless

[1] The private contributors are as follows: American Appraisal Co. (525 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.), Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (329 E St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.), E. H. Boeckh and Associates (1406 M St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.), and the Engineering News-Record (330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.), which provide this bulletin with construction cost indexes; the F. W. Dodge Corporation (119 W. 40th St., N. Y.), which provides contract award values for the 37 eastern States; and the following private associations whose materials production, shipments, and other statistics on materials are published here: American Institute of Steel Construction (101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.), American Iron and Steel Institute (350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.), Douglas Fir Plywood Association (Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.), National Electric Manufacturers Association (155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.), National Lumber Manufacturers Association (1319-18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), and National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.).

of when work on each individual project was started.

Federally owned construction covers all projects financed exclusively with Federal funds, whether the work is done by force-account or by private contractors. State and locally owned construction, which also covers both force-account and private-contract work, includes projects financed entirely by State and local governments, as well as projects financed in part by the Federal Government under grants-in-aid programs. Thus, the value figures for State and locally owned construction include the funds obtained from all three levels of government--Federal, State, and local. For the most part, the types of projects involving both Federal and State or local government monies are highways, airfields, schools, hospitals, and sewage-disposal and water-supply facilities.

Part II--New Housing. The housing series in this report cover only permanent and housekeeping dwelling units, which are defined as dwelling places containing permanent cooking facilities, or the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping.

The series on the number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, widely known as housing starts, includes prefabricated housing (if permanent), but excludes conversions (which are not new dwelling units) and hotel, dormitory accommodations, and military barracks (none of which are housekeeping dwellings). Excluded also are all temporary dwelling units, such as trailers, sheds, and shacks, as well as all farm housing.

The housing starts estimates are based on local building permits issued (adjusted for canceled permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction) and public contracts awarded, plus a field count of units started in a sample of nonpermit-issuing places.

Construction is said to have started when excavation work for the basement or the foundation of the structure has commenced.

This series was revised beginning with data for January 1954. The new series presents statistics for the 4 broad Census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West) and for the metropolitan, as compared with the nonmetropolitan segment of the country. Estimates by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location have been carried back on a monthly basis through January 1953, and on an annual basis through 1950.

These geographic data replace the urban-rural classification used previously. Also, rental-type units in the new series are classified as 2-4 family and 5-or-more family structures, compared with the former classification of 2-family and 3-or-more family structures.

Construction cost data shown here represent the average of builders' estimates of the construction cost of all new private 1-family houses started nationally. The construction cost averages are affected by variations in size and design of the houses, in the size and type of projects started, and differences in construction methods, as well as changes in cost of materials and labor. They do not represent the construction cost of a typical house, and should not be confused with selling price or permit valuation.

The cost data are based primarily on builders' estimates of construction cost as shown on the building permit, and on reports of construction cost by individual construction contractors in a representative group of localities not issuing permits. Building-permit information is adjusted for the general understatement of costs shown on permit applications.

The construction cost figures cover the cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the houses. Included are the costs of equipment which becomes an integral part of the structure and is essential to its general use. Excluded are the costs of land, site improvement, architectural and engineering fees, and sales profits.

While the series on total nonfarm dwelling units started, as well as the series on units started under FHA and VA programs, cover new housing only, as distinguished from converted or existing housing, the statistics on nonfarm mort-

gage recordings of $20,000 or less refer to both new and existing structures. Furthermore, the latter series covers all types of building construction, but residential building accounts for the larger proportion of these mortgage recordings.

Part III--Building Permits. The statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits, beginning with data for January 1954, measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems--rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the total nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census.

The building-construction data cover federally as well as nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials.

No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started.

Statistics shown in this report for the total metropolitan area of the country represent the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census. Data for individual metropolitan areas (which were selected from those for which building-permit coverage is complete or virtually complete) include an estimate for non-permit-issuing places in each area.

Permit valuation figures do not include the costs of (1) demolishing or moving buildings, (2) nonbuilding construction (e.g., streets and highways, pipelines, water and sewer systems, etc.), or (3) land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

The builders' estimates of cost as reported on the building permit, basically include the value of labor and materials involved. However, because of differences in requirements, administration, and enforcement among the many local permit systems covered in this series, and variations in how individuals report, precise information is lacking regarding the extent to which the cost of service facilities essential to the general use of the building, or builders' overhead and profit, are included.

Dwelling units are defined the same for the building-permit series as for the series presented in Part II (New Housing) of this report. The nonhousekeeping residential building shown here is comprised of such structures as hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and clubs and association buildings with bedrooms.

Part IV--Contract Awards. The value of contracts awarded represents the amount of the construction contracts let during a given period of time for new construction, including major additions and alterations. Maintenance and repair work is not covered. As in the "construction put in place" series, equipment which becomes an integral part of structures and is essential to their general use is included, as well as costs of land development, materials, labor, and contractors' overhead and profit on construction operations. Similarly, the value of Federal force-account work is also included, but the cost of land and separable equipment are excluded. However, unlike the construction put in place series, the statistics on contracts awarded exclude architectural and engineering fees and non-Federal-force account work, but include a small amount of demolition work when it is part of the overall contract for new construction.

Figures on federally owned projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, obtained from other Federal agencies. Data on non-Federal construction are obtained from records compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. For the remaining States, they are based on reports from local building-permit officials, aug-

mented by reports on construction contract awards which appear in a number of construction trade periodicals. Inquiries about the Dodge contract-award series may be addressed directly to that company.

Part V--Costs. The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index is a combination of various cost indexes (prepared by private organizations and other government agencies), weighted monthly by the current relative importance of the major classes of construction shown in the series on construction put in place. It is, therefore, the equivalent of a variable weighted indicator, reflecting monthly changes not only in the component indexes, but also in the relative importance of the major classes of construction which are used as weights.

The individual private indexes reported monthly by the American Appraisal Company, Associated General Contractors, E. H. Boeckh and Associates, and the Engineering News-Record are computed from quotations for a designated bill of materials and a specified amount of labor. The indexes differ as to the amounts and kinds of materials and labor measured, geographic coverage, and the extent to which adjustments are made for variations in labor efficiency, overhead and other factors affecting construction costs.

Cost indexes applicable to particular locations and special types of construction may be obtained from most of these compilers.

All materials usually incorporated into buildings by the general contractor, or his subcontractors, are covered in the index of wholesale prices of building materials. Specifically excluded are consumer durable goods such as kitchen ranges, refrigerators, and air-conditioning equipment. Goods of constant quality are priced from period to period, so that the index measures the effect only of price, rather than of quality change. "Wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, at primary market levels.

The series was revised, beginning with the January 1952 index, to include the pricing of additional materials, a different weighting pattern, and a change in the pricing period. The revised index, based on 1947-49=100, is the "official" wholesale price index of the Federal Government for January 1952 and all subsequent months; the indexes previously published on the base 1926=100 are the official price indexes for December 1951 and all earlier dates. The index presented here for the year 1951 on a 1947-49=100 base is taken from a "linked" series, calculated solely for analytical purposes, and does not supersede the former index (1926=100) as the official series for that year.

Union wage scales are the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Overtime beyond the negotiated maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded. In addition, the scales do not reflect either rates for apprentices or premium rates paid for special qualifications or other reasons.

Part VI--Materials. The current Building Materials Index of Production is based on monthly variations in production or shipments of 18 selected building materials. In computing the index the monthly unit production or shipments data are converted to aggregate value by multiplying by 1946 average wholesale prices. The base period aggregate values (1939 monthly average=100) were derived by multiplying 1939 monthly average productions or shipments (from the 1939 Census of Manufactures) by the 1946 average wholesale price. By the use of varying physical quantities and a constant price the composite index is an implicit physical quantity index. Seasonal adjustment factors are derived from the seasonal variation in the composite aggregates (or composite index).

The revision of the index, (which will appear early in 1955 in Construction Review) will include the rebasing of the index to a 1947-49 base, as well as the addition of more materials. The seasonally adjusted composite of the revised index will be based on seasonal variation in the individual components of the index.

Part VII--Employment. Data on employment in contract construction cover all employees of construction firms who worked during, or received pay for, the

payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, regardless of the type of work performed. Only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others are included, but such firms pursue all kinds of construction activities--new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance and repairs. Employees of operative builders (found chiefly in the residential field) who build on their own initiative, are excluded. However, workers of contracting firms engaged by operative builders are covered. Excluded also are self-employed construction workers, working proprietors, and force-account employees of non-construction firms and public agencies engaged in construction activities.

The hours and earnings estimates relate only to nonsupervisory construction workers and working foremen. All such workers, regardless of skill, are included if they are engaged in any way in contract construction activities (on either privately or publicly owned projects).

The earnings statistics shown are gross earnings before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. Gross earnings include the workers' base pay, premium pay for overtime and for bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken, but such items as employer contributions to welfare funds, and to insurance or pension plans, are excluded.

The indexes of weekly man-hours in contract construction are a composite measure of the trends in construction-worker employment and average weekly hours. They provide a more meaningful measure of contract-construction activity than the employment or average weekly hours series alone, since the volume of work done is dependent upon both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek.

The foregoing employment and earnings series are based upon reports from individual contracting establishments; these reports do not contain the detail necessary to separate employment according to the kind of construction work performed, as reported in the tables on labor requirements for new construction. To yield this information, the figures on the value of new construction (see the tables on new construction put in place) are converted into estimated man-months of work, using a factor representing the value of work put in place per man-hour.

The labor requirement figures derived by this method are not employment figures in the same sense as those developed from employment reports. They are, instead, an approximate measurement, in terms of number of full-time workers, of the labor required to put in place the dollar volume of new construction reported for the specified period.

Since the basic data (dollar volume) cover the entire value of the work put in place, all the labor charged to the construction is included--wage and salaried employees, in addition to the working proprietors, self-employed, and employees of operative builders, who are excluded from the contract-construction employment series. Furthermore, force-account work, which is excluded from data on employment by construction contractors, is included in the labor requirement series. Also, contractors' employees may work on all kinds of construction work--demolitions, or repair and maintenance projects, as well as new construction--but the figures on labor requirements have been developed for new projects only.

Information shown in this report on apprentices in the building trades applies only to registered apprentices. A registered apprentice is defined as an employee who, under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in a registered apprenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all the information it requires.

The apprenticeship data are obtained from local apprenticeship committees, trade unions, employers' associations, and building trades councils, by field representatives of the Federal Government and cooperating State Apprenticeship Agencies. Occupational classifications are based on descriptions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 2d Ed., 1949). For the purposes of the tabulation presented here, three classifica-

tions--brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers--have been combined into one group, the trowel trades.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

Descriptions of the techniques of compiling most of the series included, as well as related explanatory information and historical statistics are contained in the following selected group of Government publications. Starred (*) items may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices shown. The remainder listed below are available upon request to the agency responsible for the publications, unless otherwise indicated.

*Business Statistics: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 1953 Biennial Edition. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. $1.00.

*Construction and Building Materials, Statistical Supplement, Construction Volume and Costs, May 1954. Field Office of the Department of Commerce, or Sales and Distribution Division, Office of Publications Management, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 75 cents.

Construction Cost Indexes, BLS Report No. 73, November 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Construction During Five Decades, Historical Statistics, 1915-52. BLS Bulletin No. 1146. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 45 cents.

*Employment and Earnings. Monthly. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Subscription price: $3.00. Single copies vary in price.

Employment and Earnings. Annual Supplement Issue. May 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Sixth Annual Report-Housing and Home Finance Agency. Calender Year 1952. Housing and Home Finance Agency. $1.00.

Housing Statistics. Special Year-end Issue with Annual Statistics. January 1953. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, Washington 25, D. C.

New Construction Expenditures, 1915-51: Labor Requirements 1939-51. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bulletin 1168, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In press. Price not yet available.

Chapter II--Estimating National Housing Volume
Chapter III--Estimating Expenditures for New Construction
Chapter IV--Labor Required for New Construction
Chapter VI--Measurement of Industrial Employment
Chapter VII--Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Chapter X--Wholesale Price Indexes
Chapter XII--Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1953. BLS Bulletin 1152. Page 1. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.

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